

## Pretoria Opposition Assails Botha Speech



Desmond M. Tutu

## Botha Talk Disappoints Most in West

LONDON — Western governments expressed disappointment Friday that President Pieter W. Botha's speech brought no major reforms in South Africa, and some predicted new international pressure on Pretoria.

The United States stopped short of direct criticism of the speech Thursday night but renewed calls for Mr. Botha to open talks with his opponents and to free Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black leader.

U.S. advocates of sanctions against South Africa said Mr. Botha's failure to satisfy expectations of change had put new pressure on President Ronald Reagan to bow to demands in Congress for economic action against the white-ruled nation.

In Europe, Britain and West Germany said they were disappointed. France, which last month became the first major Western power to impose sanctions, said Mr. Botha's speech would do nothing to relieve racial tensions.

Mr. Botha's speech had been widely awaited as a response to internal violence and external pressure for change, but it contained only a promise to continue present reforms.

The sharpest reaction came from Australia, which delayed the return of its ambassador to Pretoria as a protest and declared that the government would proceed Monday with a formal endorsement of sanctions.

Multilateral action was fore-shadowed by Norway, which said that Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Iceland would now move to introduce new measures against South Africa at a foreign ministers' meeting in October.

With the U.S. Congress expected to approve sanctions next month, it is U.S. reaction that is likely to carry the heaviest immediate consequences for Pretoria. Some congressmen said Mr. Botha's speech had made sanctions more likely.

Mr. Reagan, who has the power to veto the bill, prefers to strive for change in South Africa through quiet persuasion rather than economic pressure.

However, some congressmen said Mr. Botha's apparently unshaking attitude had put new pressure on Mr. Reagan.

Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said in San Francisco that the Reagan administration would continue to oppose economic sanctions. The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Crocker, delivering the official U.S. response to Mr. Botha's speech, called for power-sharing among blacks and whites and said

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service  
JOHANNESBURG — A wide spectrum of leaders from South Africa's black and white communities reacted with sharp disappointment Friday to President Pieter W. Botha's defiant refusal to announce new reforms in South Africa's apartheid system of white minority rule.

The chorus of dismay and regret was led by both black and white political moderates, some of whom said they felt betrayed by Mr. Botha's speech Thursday night, in which he insisted he would not bow to continuing black unrest nor to intensifying foreign pressure to make changes or to dismantle apartheid.

Desmond M. Tutu, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984, said he was "quite devastated" by Mr. Botha's speech. Appearing on the brink of tears at a press conference here, Bishop Tutu said that following the address, "I think the chances of peaceful change are virtually nil." He added, "We are going to need a major miracle."

Business Day, a major English-language daily newspaper that reflects the views of the white corporate community, called for Mr. Botha's resignation.

"With the eyes of the world on him, he behaved like a hick politician," a front-page editorial said. "He made a mockery of the support that he has received from the business community. He has made fools of our friends abroad."

Mr. Botha's speech had followed broad public hints and background briefings from officials who had promised significant new measures, few of which were even mentioned by Mr. Botha on Thursday night.

South African analysts said they believed that the president had been angered by this week's press reports and by the intense buildup of expectations and had decided to delete announcement of the new steps so as not to appear to be yielding to such pressures.

He also announced no changes in the state of emergency he de-

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John Paul II with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire at Kinshasa Airport on his way to Lubumbashi on Friday. He later went to Kenya on the next leg of his African tour.

## Pope Makes Rights a Theme of Trip

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

KINSHASA, Zaire — Pope John Paul II has made human rights a major theme of his papacy. During his current African trip, he has brought that message to governments that have imprisoned people for espousing the same cause.

In speech after speech, John Paul has taken leaders to task for corruption, exploitation of the poor and repression of political dissent. He has also criticized apartheid in South Africa and the indifference of the wealthy nations toward the poor on this continent.

In making his criticisms, he

has never mentioned leaders by name. But his message has been unequivocal, as it was Thursday at the palace of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

The Zairian government has

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been criticized for corruption and for pursuing development policies that critics said do little for rural areas and foster migration to the cities.

The pope, on the eighth day of his 12-day swing through seven African nations, merely said that there was a need to "balance industrial, agricultural and tertiary activities, to avoid an excessive

urbanization that creates misfortune for too large a sector of the population."

He also spoke of the importance of "strict rectitude in the exercise of public administration" and of "a fair distribution of resources and responsibilities."

And in a passage on international relations evidently aimed at the major powers and at African governments, he said:

"What could represent beneficial change for all finds itself blocked by the disorderly exploitation of natural resources, by attacks on the fundamental

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## Iraq Attack Called Blow To Iranian Oil Output

The Associated Press

MANAMA, Bahrain — Marine salvage executives based in the Gulf confirmed Friday that Iraqi warplanes had heavily damaged oil-loading facilities on Kharg Island, Iran's main terminal.

But tankers continued to load oil at one of the three jetties on the island, and estimates varied on the extent of damage done in the attack Thursday afternoon.

"Iran is expected to close at least one jetty for repair, which might

take two to three weeks," said a European salvage executive, who refused to be identified.

He said that the control room that measured how much crude oil was pumped into jetty-side tankers had been hit.

"If our information is accurate," said another shipping source, "Kharg's loading capacity has been reduced by about 40 percent as a result of the Iraqi raid."

Other sources spoke of more serious damage.

"According to radio messages received here, the damage that befell loading facilities must be enormous," said a maritime salvage company officer.

In London, the Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence Unit, a branch of Lloyd's insurance group, said Iraqi planes hit the Kharg terminal in two waves of four jets each.

The unit said there was damage to the main installation on the old terminal, which was described as being less important than the new terminal on the island.

The Kharg facility, which is 140 miles (225 kilometers) southeast of the Iraqi coast, handles about 90 percent of Iran's exports of crude oil. Those exports reportedly are running at 1 million to 1.5 million barrels per day.

[Traders in London said the Iraqi attack boosted crude oil prices Friday but was unlikely to threaten world oil supplies at a time of excess, Reuters reported.

North Sea Brent blend crude oil sold Friday at just over \$27 per barrel in early European trading, up about 35 cents from Thursday.

An unidentified seaman called The Associated Press by radio and said he witnessed "a good part of the air attack against Kharg."

"We sighted at least six French-made warplanes," he said. "The raid lasted more than half an hour and the damage looked very big. Our ship was unloading when it caught fire. We had to abandon it."

He identified his ship as the Panamanian-registered Orgol, which is not listed in the Lloyd's register of ships. Maritime shipping sources in Bahrain and Dubai said they had no knowledge of damage to any ship other than the Norwegian-owned tanker Toril.

The Toril, a 141,000-ton Maltese-registered tanker, was hit while loading at Kharg, according to Lloyd's intelligence unit. It quoted the tanker's managers, Marine Management of Norway, as saying that the Toril was ablaze and that all crewmen escaped unhurt.

Iran has said little about the Kharg attack. But Tehran radio reported that an Iraqi aircraft did minor damage to a Maltese-flag tanker and was shot down by Iranian ground fire.

Kharg's defense depends on weapons ranging from 40mm Bofors guns to Soviet and U.S.-made missiles. British-made Rapier missiles also reportedly are used.

Iran denied it lost any aircraft in the Kharg attack.

Iran first announced the attack Thursday, on the eve of presidential elections in Iran. [Page 5.] Iraqi state radio reported that "popular rallies surged throughout Iraq in jubilation" after the announcement.

Late Thursday, Iraqi state television broadcast two aerial photographs that it said showed the damage inflicted on the island's east and west jetties, and on a tanker berthed at the west jetty.

Residents of Baghdad, reached by telephone, said the two photos showed thick smoke covering vast parts of the island.

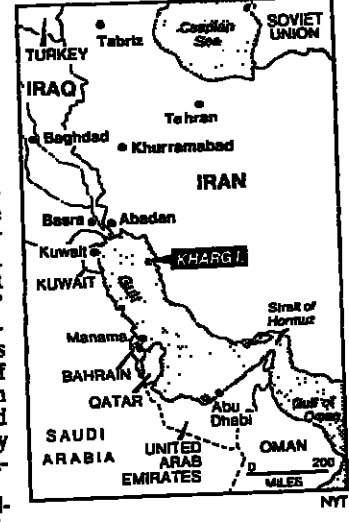
Since the Gulf war broke out in September 1980, Iraq has wrecked scores of oil tankers near Kharg and other Iranian ports in an effort to undercut Iran's economy.

Iran, meanwhile, said that its army had penetrated deep into Iraqi lines about 100 miles east of Baghdad and killed or wounded 650 enemy troops.

The attack was reported by Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicaragua, Cyprus, and could not be independently verified.

The press agency said two Iraqi battalions were routed in the attack, code-named Ashura-3. It said this raised to 1,150 the number of Iraqi casualties since Ashura-2 was launched early Thursday in the central sector.

But Baghdad radio said that Iraq had crushed an Iranian attempt early Friday to advance toward Fakh, in the central sector. The radio said more than 150 Iranian soldiers were killed with no Iraqi losses.



## 100 Killed In Violence In Sri Lanka

Reuters

NEW DELHI — About 100 people were reportedly killed Friday in violence in northern Sri Lanka. In Colombo, the Sri Lankan capital, the Defense Ministry said that 21 persons died in the worst of several Tamil guerrilla attacks when a land mine exploded near the town of Vavuniya.

But in the southern Indian city of Madras, where the main Tamil exile groups maintain offices, a guerrilla spokesman said the explosion was set off by the army, which used it as an excuse to stage reprisal attacks.

The spokesman for the Eelam National Liberation Front, an alliance of four separatist guerrilla groups, said up to 100 civilians were killed and 200 wounded in an army sweep through Vavuniya.

[The United Nations of India reported that Sri Lankan security forces killed at least 72 Tamil civilians in reprisals for the mine explosion. The Associated Press reported from New Delhi.]

"Tamil guerrillas were not involved in the incident," the Tamil spokesman said. "The explosion was set off by the army in their camp. The troops then came out and massacred about 100 innocent civilians."

The Tamil spokesman said a cease-fire declared two months ago to allow peace talks to start was no longer in effect because of the army's actions.

In the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan, where representatives of the guerrillas and the Sri Lankan government are holding peace talks, an Indian mediator tried to keep the negotiations going.

The Indian foreign secretary, Romesh Bhandari, who helped bring the two sides together, went

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## Some Spread of AIDS in Heterosexuals 'Inevitable'

By Marlene Cimons  
Los Angeles Times Service

ATLANTA — A substantial increase in AIDS in the heterosexual population is inevitable, but the greatest risk of the deadly disease is likely to remain among homosexual men, intravenous drug users and their regular sexual partners, according to the U.S. government's top AIDS expert.

"The 'straight' community doesn't perceive the risk to be as high, and it's not," said Dr. James Curran, chief of the AIDS task

Researchers report an alarming increase in AIDS among heterosexuals in Africa. Page 3.

force of the federal Centers for Disease Control.

But he added: "It doesn't mean the heterosexual risk is nil. It's just lower. It may always be lower. But it will increase from where it is now. Further heterosexual transmission is inevitable. The numbers are likely to increase in all groups."

Even though the total number of cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome is rising among heterosexuals, federal health officials, in a series of interviews this week, played down public perceptions that heterosexuals eventually would be as vulnerable to the disease as known high-risk groups are now.

Outside the United States, particularly in central Africa, the disease primarily affects heterosexuals.

"It is unlikely that other groups will catch up and transmit the virus as fast as gay men, because there are so few people infected in the heterosexual community," Dr. Curran said. "It's not going to spread like wildfire. It's going to spread like it's been spreading. But I don't find that comforting."

Dr. James Mason, acting assistant secretary of health and director of the center here, said that researchers had found very few cases where women were believed to have transmitted the disease to men, another factor that might inhibit the spread among heterosexuals of AIDS.

## U.S. Researchers Find AIDS Virus in Tears

By Christine Russell  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, has been discovered in the tears of a patient suffering from the disease, according to researchers at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

The discovery is the first evidence that the virus is present in eye fluid, and it raises new questions about whether infection could be transmitted through direct contact with the tears of AIDS patients, particularly by eye doctors and their patients, as well as through contact with the medical instruments used in eye examinations.

There is no evidence that such transmission has

ever taken place, said scientists from the National Eye Institute, the National Cancer Institute and the Clinical Center of the health institutes.

But sources familiar with the new findings suggest that transmission of the virus found to cause acquired immune deficiency syndrome as well as other illnesses, could, in theory, occur through repeated contact with the tears of AIDS patients or others carrying the virus.

Dr. Robert Gallo, head of the National Cancer Institute's laboratory of tumor-cell biology, said that finding the virus in tears is significant in understanding the disease. He said it indicates that the virus is present increasingly in more body fluids than originally thought. "It has been found

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As of Monday, there had been 12,408 cases of AIDS reported in the United States, with 6,212 deaths.

Of these cases, 5,980 were among homosexual or bisexual males; 2,097 were among intravenous drug users; 292 were hemophiliacs or transfusion-related; 122 were among heterosexuals with known contact with an infected person or with someone in a high-risk group; and 799 were not among any known high-risk groups. There have been 803 cases among women and 149 among children.

New York state and California have the highest number of cases, with 4,433 in New York and 2,833 in California, followed by Florida with 866. The Centers for Disease Control expects the cases to rise to about 34,000 by the end of 1986.

The cause of AIDS, which destroys the body's immune system, leaving its victims vulnerable to otherwise rare infections, has been identified as a virus known as HTLV-3. There is no known cure for the disease, nor has there been an instance where lost immunity has been regained.

"That is the closest you can get to the African situation," said Dr. Walter Dowdle, director of the Center for Infectious Diseases in

Atlanta. "We shouldn't think that what's happening in Africa is going to happen here. We don't necessarily have the same frequency of sexual contact they do elsewhere."

"My bet would be it's not going to explode into the general population," he added. "It's inevitable that it will spread there, but I don't see an explosion."

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## Ancient Primate Jaw Is Discovered Find in Burma May Be Stage in Emergence of Higher Apes

By Erik Eckholm  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fragments of a primate jawbone found in Burma and estimated to be 40 million to 44 million years old provide a crucial link in the evolutionary path that led to human beings, according to a new report.

Scientists said the bones represented the most ancient species yet discovered from the higher primate group known as anthropoids, the family that gave rise to monkeys, apes and humans.

They said the Burmese fossils, which predate other proved anthropoid remains by at least five million years, represented a key early stage in the evolutionary path that led to modern man.

"We think this animal spans the gap" between lower and higher primates, said Russell L. Ciochon, senior author of the new report in

Science magazine. "It is clearly over the boundary line but it also retains prosimian features. It's a transitional animal, a link between the two groups."

The Burmese findings also suggest that the initial emergence of higher primates might have occurred in southern Asia rather than, as is widely believed, in Africa, according to the scientists. In this view, which other scientists dispute, anthropoids could have crossed a narrow, swampy sea to Africa, where their descendants later evolved into monkeys, then apes, and then humans.

The ancient Asian primate, which has the genus name Amphipithecus, Mr. Ciochon said, "is not a monkey, not an ape and not a human, but it's a common ancestor of them all."

Other scientists warned that it could not be determined, on the basis of jawbone pieces alone, whether the Burmese species was a

direct human ancestor or a specimen from a side branch of anthropoids that reached an evolutionary dead end.

Based on the size of the jaw and teeth, Mr. Ciochon conjectured that the animal was two and one-half to three feet tall (75 to 90 centimeters tall) and weighed 15 to 20 pounds (7 to 9 kilograms). He said it almost certainly lived in trees and ate fruit. It looked like nothing alive today, he said, although the jawbone shares anatomical features of both monkeys and modern prosimians.

The finding was welcomed by other paleontologists, who search for evidence, however fragmentary, about early primate evolution. But its interpretation will no doubt be subject to continued debate.

In interviews, some experts said that, although they had not had a chance to study the new evidence, the assertion that the Burmese fos-

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David McTaggart of Greenpeace at Paris news conference.

## Strike Strands Thousands At Ferry Port in Britain

The Associated Press

DOVER, England — Thousands of tourists were stranded here Friday by a strike of ferry officers on the Townsend-Thoresen line. It was unclear whether service would resume Saturday for what is one of the port's busiest weekends of the season.

Meanwhile, the threat of a national railroad strike grew Friday after the British Railway Board dismissed 172 Scottish conductors who refused to cooperate in management plans to introduce trains operated by one man only.

The police in Dover, Europe's busiest ferry port, were called to help

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Greenpeace Might Sue Over Sinking of Its Ship

Agence France-Press

PARIS — Greenpeace, the environmental protection group, said Friday that a vessel would be sent to replace the Rainbow Warrior.

The group's chairman, David McTaggart, announced that legal action was being considered against the French government in connection with the bombing, which killed a photographer.

The Paris newspaper Le Monde said that the French secret service, the General Directorate for External Security, known generally by its French initials DGSE.

"We will never forget the Rainbow Warrior bombing," Mr. McTaggart said. "We will never forgive those responsible."

The environmental group said that the replacement vessel, named the Greenpeace, would leave Sunday from Amsterdam for the Pacific. It reported Thursday that two other vessels, the Alliance and the Vega, were already under way.

The Greenpeace, a 58-meter (190-foot) tug bought for \$500,000 early this year, is to join smaller craft late next month for a protest at Mururoa Atoll against underground nuclear tests.

Greenpeace members plan to visit a small island close to the test site to check on the health of inhabitants and to monitor radioactivity.

Mr. McTaggart, a Canadian, said at a news conference that any legal action against France would be postponed until the results of French and New Zealand inquiries were known.

He said that France risked angering the nations of the Pacific by

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■ Polish pilgrims to the shrine of the Black Madonna, in an atmosphere of protest, heard a call for national unity. Page 5.

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■ New construction fell 2.4 percent in the United States in July. Page 9.



## Arab Bullfighter, First in 600 Years, Gets 'Olés!' in Spain

By Nancy Todd

MARBELLA, Spain — Said Kazak, who performs in the bullring as "El Palestino," or "The Palestinian," says he is the first Arab bullfighter in six centuries.

After fighting bulls for three years, he appeared Thursday for the first time before a crowd of fellow Arabs in this resort, a favorite of Saudis and Kuwaitis.

Front-row seats to the spectacle cost the equivalent of \$150, compared with \$110 when leading Spanish bullfighters perform, but they were sold out. Cheaper seats were largely empty.

El Palestino dedicated the first bull of the evening to the enthusiastic crowd and the second to an Arab prince, whom he did not name. He dispatched both in style, drawing loud applause.

Local critics praised his performance, saying he had been particularly skillful with left-hand passes. While not winning the top prizes — the bull's ears or tail — he was awarded two rounds of the ring.

The posters, in Spanish, Arabic and English, advertised El Palestino as "the first Arabian bullfighter in history."

Mr. Kazak says he is the first Arab bullfighter in a long time but not the first in history. He has a copy of a decree by King Carlos II, dated 1385, when Moslems still ruled in parts of Spain.

Since then, Mr. Kazak says, there has been no Arab bullfighter.

Born in Haifa, Israel, Mr. Kazak spent his childhood in Damascus. His passion for bullfighting developed when he came to Spain to study chemistry.



Said Kazak, "El Palestino"

In 1973, Mr. Kazak joined his family in the United States and became a fashion designer, but love of the bullfighting brought him back. He set up an import-export business and opened a boutique and bar in Madrid.

At 31, he is still a junior bullfighter, fighting only bulls under 880 pounds (400 kilograms) and less than four years old.

## Soviet, Worried by Military Evaders, Tightens Conscription Law, Penalties

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has made it more difficult for young men to avoid military service, amid signs of growing disquiet about duty in Afghanistan.

New regulations introduced this month, among the first decrees to be signed by Andrei A. Gromyko in his new role as president of the Soviet Union, provide for fines for supervisors who fail or delay to register young men for military duty.

This includes factory managers, heads of schools and housing administrators, all of whom are required to furnish local military officials with lists of men eligible for duty.

It has become a punishable offense for anyone of military age to delay reporting a change of address or a change of place of work or schooling.

The new decrees appeared to shed light on tricks that young men adopt to avoid military service in the Soviet Union.

Employees in civil registry offices now are liable to fines if they fail to report when anyone liable to conscription changes his name or someone eligible for service is falsely reported to have died.

"Deliberate loss or carelessness leading to the loss" of call-up papers on the part of conscripts or delay in turning up at a duty processing point will bring fines of up to 50 rubles (\$60) and possible criminal charges.

Objection to military duty for reasons of religion or philosophical conviction never has been recognized in the Soviet Union. Refusal to serve in the armed forces is an offense punishable by sentencing to a labor camp.

The new regulations coincide with an increase in public awareness of the war in Afghanistan, with much of the information, and misinformation, coming by word of mouth.

An article Friday in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, signed by two army major-generals, showed concern over the attitudes of young people and the changing make-up of the Soviet armed forces, which now have greater numbers of non-Russians.

Urging more thorough pre-military political education, they said: "Among a certain sector of youth, we have still not stamped out elements of political naivete, and one encounters instances of lapsed vigilance and pacifist attitudes."

To counter this, they said, there are plans for more paramilitary clubs in which young people of pre-military age would be instructed in skills such as parachuting, flying and shooting.

The fact that the birth rate is growing in Central Asia but declining in the European territories, the generals said, meant that a much higher proportion of troops now came from Moslem ethnic backgrounds.

There are unofficially acknowledged qualms about the reliability of Moslem troops in Afghanistan in fighting Islamic rebels.

The two generals took note of another problem: the use of Russian as the sole language of command. They said it was of prime importance "for all recruits to have fluent mastery of the language of the great people."

## Pretoria Opposition Assails Botha's Speech

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clared four weeks ago to deal with unrest that has claimed more than 600 lives in the past year.

Mr. Botha expressed amusement Friday morning at a breakfast meeting of ruling party members in Durban over what he called "the confusion of Babel over my speech."

"Give them time to study the speech," he said, referring to his critics. "Apparently some have slept badly last night."

Bishop Tutu said the president had "bluffed" an opportunity to go down in South African history as a great statesman, behaving instead "like a hack politician pandering to the least informed and most racist" of his ruling party's constituents.

The bishop said he would consider calling for immediate international sanctions against South Africa — an illegal act under South African law that could result in a five-year jail sentence. Previously, the bishop had urged foreign nations to hold off for 18 months to two years to give the government time to make changes.

He also said he saw little point in joining next Monday's scheduled meeting between Mr. Botha and a delegation of Anglican clerics.

Blacks in general had not expected "a great deal" from Mr. Botha, Bishop Tutu said, but had been given "no hope" by the speech.

A fellow Anglican bishop, Simeon Nkomo of the black township of Kwa Thema, who along with Bishop Tutu saved the life of an alleged police informer from an angry mob last month, said that the speech left him "bruised and spiritually devastated."

■ **Police Clash With Youths**  
The police said that riot squads clashed with stone-throwing youths and activists in nine black townships around the country, but cited a "marked decrease" in the scale of violence, news services reported from Johannesburg.

In a joint statement, the African Trade Union Organization and the South African Federated Chamber of Industries said they welcomed Mr. Botha's commitment to negotiate with the black majority, United Press International reported.

The statement added, however, that they "regret that at this time of crisis the state president, in addressing the world at large, was not more specific in pointing the nation more positively in the direction of reform and national reconstruction."

Two Afrikaans newspapers praised Mr. Botha's speech. The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg. The Oostersig newspaper in Port Elizabeth, saying that Mr. Botha had pledged to speak with black leaders, declared that "apartheid belongs to the past."

The whites "are not doing this out of weakness or fear," the paper added. "South Africa's blacks can't only take. They must also give."

In Bloemfontein, the Volksblad, another newspaper supporting Mr. Botha, said that the president had placed South Africa on a "new road."

Beyers Naude, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, said that Mr. Botha's speech "will have left many people, including many whites, confused and despondent." United Press International reported.

■ **U.S. Asks 'Accelerated Change'**  
David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported from Santa Barbara, California.

Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser, said the United States now insisted on an "accelerated pace of change" in South Africa.

Mr. McFarlane said that Mr. Botha's speech to a National Party congress in Durban included some points expected by the Reagan administration but that other points were "less concrete than they were expressed last week" when he met in Vienna with the South African foreign minister, R.F. Botha.

Speaking in Santa Barbara, near where President Reagan is on vacation, Mr. McFarlane repeatedly qualified his assessment of Mr. Botha's address by saying the United States would wait to see whether blacks and others in South Africa viewed Mr. Botha's remarks as "credible."

If it is seen that way, the speech "will work," Mr. McFarlane said. If not, "it won't."

■ **Fund for Mandela Home**  
Twelve U.S. senators Friday contributed \$6,000 to help rebuild the firebombed home of Winnie Mandela, the black South African activist, and the State Department added \$10,000 to rebuild a clinic in the country, United Press International reported from Washington.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Syria Denies Knowledge of Captives

WASHINGTON (AP) — An Illinois congressman who spoke with Syrian officials, including President Hafez al-Assad, about seven Americans held captive in Lebanon said Friday that the Syrians denied any knowledge of the whereabouts of the hostages or of the identity of those who seized them.

Representative George O'Brien, a Republican of Illinois, said that the officials pledged to strive for the captives' release. Mr. O'Brien, who returned to the United States on Thursday, is the first member of Congress known to have spoken with Mr. Assad about the hostages. He said that the Syrians denied any knowledge of the hostages' health or living conditions.

The seven Americans, who were seized over a period of months, are believed to be held by Moslem extremists in Syrian-controlled eastern Lebanon.

### Bomb Kills 3 in Indian State of Assam

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — A bomb killed three persons in India's northeastern state of Assam on Friday, marking celebrations of a peace accord announced by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to end six years of ethnic bloodshed there.

The blast occurred in the northern town of Tezpur just 12 hours after Mr. Gandhi announced an agreement with Assamese leaders to call off their campaign against hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants, mainly from Bangladesh.

Home Minister S.B. Chavan told Parliament that the accord deprived illegal immigrants who came to Assam between Jan. 1, 1966, and 1971 of voting rights, but added that these immigrants would be allowed to remain in the state. They would be eligible to vote again after 10 years, he said.

### Murphy, Peres Fail to End Deadlock

JERUSALEM (AP) — Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, met Friday with Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, an Israeli spokesman said. It was their second meeting in two days aimed at resolving a deadlock on Middle East peace talks, but little progress was reported.

Mr. Murphy, who earlier met in Amman with King Hussein of Jordan, met later Friday with the Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, and then went to Egypt for meetings with President Hosni Mubarak. A U.S. official said that Mr. Murphy probably would return to Washington from Cairo, apparently ruling out a meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The meeting Friday came as suspected Palestinian guerrillas set off a roadside bomb and ambushed an Israeli bus in the occupied West Bank in defiance of an Israeli campaign against terrorism, military sources said. No injuries were reported.

### Accused U.S. Spy Admits Hiding Bag

BALTIMORE (Combined Dispatches) — Lawyers for John A. Walker Jr., a retired U.S. Navy warrant officer accused of participating in a spy ring for 18 years, have admitted in federal court that the night before Mr. Walker's May 20 arrest he drove to a secluded spot near Washington and hid a grocery bag that the government claims was filled with navy secrets destined for the Soviet Union.

By conceding Mr. Walker's action, without admitting his guilt or innocence on the espionage charges, his attorneys had hoped to convince a U.S. District Court judge, Alexander Harvey Jr., that the bag was unlawfully seized, and should not be admitted as evidence at Mr. Walker's espionage trial.

But the judge rejected the attorneys' motion Thursday that he not accept as government evidence the bag and 129 classified documents found in it. The attorneys' admission itself cannot be used as evidence.

The judge refused Friday to throw out espionage charges against members of an alleged spy operation that included Mr. Walker's brother, Arthur J. Walker, a retired navy officer who was found guilty on espionage charges Aug. 9.

John Walker's son, Michael L. Walker, a yeoman on the aircraft carrier Nimitz, and Jerry A. Whitworth, a retired navy radio man, of Davis, California, (LAT, UP)

### Marcos Rejects Charges Against Wife

MANILA (AP) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos said Friday he was hurt by a charge that his wife, Imelda R. Marcos, had amassed huge wealth in the United States. He called the accusation a lie.

In his first public reaction to an unsuccessful impeachment attempt against him, Mr. Marcos ridiculed a charge that Mrs. Marcos had purchased the Philippines consulate building in New York, one of several properties allegedly acquired by him and his wife in the United States and Europe. Their value is estimated at more than \$500,000.

The ruling party, which holds a two-thirds majority in the National Assembly, killed an impeachment resolution within hours after it was introduced Tuesday.

### U.S. Is Called 'Mistaken' in Nicaragua

PANAMA CITY (UPI) — A senior diplomat from the European Community has called U.S. policy in Nicaragua "mistaken," and said the EC would try to convince President Ronald Reagan to change his tactics.

"We believe the way to avoid a consolidation of Marxist-Leninism is through aid, and the United States thinks the way to avoid it is by overthrowing a legitimate government," said Luigi Bossoli of Italy, the EC's ambassador for Latin America, of the situation in Nicaragua.

"Europe has told the United States very clearly that it views the situation in Central America in a very different way," Mr. Bossoli said before leaving on a weeklong tour of Panama. "That does not mean we are going to purposely act against the United States, but we are going to do everything we can to convince the United States there are other possible solutions."

### For the Record

Australia has reached agreement with Britain for the removal of the remaining constitutional ties between the two countries, Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Friday.

The deposed president of Uganda, Milton Obote, has left Kenya for Zambia, airport sources in Nairobi said Friday. (Reuters)

### India Prohibits Skeleton Export After Protests

NEW DELHI — India acted Friday to ban the export of human skeletons, a trade that has earned the country as much as \$5 million a year but also has led to charges of body theft and hawking of relatives.

During an intense debate in the lower house of Parliament, an official said that one trader had exported 15,000 children's skeletons in the last few years.

Finance Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh ended the debate by announcing restoration of a ban on exporting human skeletons and skulls. The business has been conducted under license by 13 concerns, all in Calcutta. India was the world's largest exporter of skeletons, used mainly for medical instruction.

Controversy flared after Indian press reports that traders were persuading poor Hindus, who often lack money to buy wood for funeral burning, to turn over bodies to them.

**Herald Tribune**

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Widespread Unrest in South Africa  
Western Leaders Demand End to Apartheid

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## Greenpeace May Sue France Over Sinking of Its Vessel

(Continued from Page 1)

continuing its nuclear tests. He called on it to join a treaty for a nuclear free zone signed this month by South Pacific nations.

Le Monde said in its article on the sinking that up to now it had been "deliberately careful" not to comment. "Such a serious accusation must be backed up by precise facts," it said.

## Strike Halts Channel Ferry

(Continued from Page 1)

disentangle a huge traffic jam that extended from the dock area to nearby roads.

Management officials said they expected service on the line's 12 ferries to return to normal by day's end. But the Press Association, the British domestic news agency, quoted union sources as saying the strike over pay differentials could continue through the weekend.

Britain's Railway Board said that striking conductors in Scotland and South Wales would be dismissed if they did not return to work by noon Friday. Only eight of 180 striking conductors in Scotland had returned to work by the deadline, a British Rail spokesman said.

Two other alleged French agents are in jail in Auckland, awaiting trial on similar charges. The two, a man and a woman, entered New Zealand with false Swiss passports made out in the names of Sophie Frederique Claire Turengue and Alain Jacques Turengue.

Press reports have since identified them as Captain Dominique Prieur and Major Alain, the commander of a school in Corsica for underwater combat divers.

Three of the four named in the warrants were aboard the Orvea, a sailing vessel based in the French possession of New Caledonia. The vessel was reported to have been in Auckland just before the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior.

The fourth person being sought, a woman who had befriended Rainbow Warrior crew members in Auckland, was identified as Frederique Bonlieu. New Zealand police said.

The police said they had traced her to an archaeological excavation site near Haifa, Israel, but when Israeli police officers went to question her July 27 they found she had hurriedly left, citing urgent family reasons.

The French government has remained silent over the press revelations except to announce that an inquiry would be conducted by Bernard Tricot, who was chief of staff for President Charles de Gaulle.

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## Lebanese Militia Fire at Bonn Envoy

United Press International

BEIRUT — Christian militiamen opened fire Friday on a convoy carrying the West German ambassador to Lebanon and killed his Lebanese driver, militia officials and radio reports said.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio said that three gunmen opened fire on the motorcycle carrying Antonius Etel, the ambassador. The shooting took place on the eastern side of a highway running between Christian East Beirut and

mostly Moslem West Beirut, the station said



## Boeing Advises Airlines To Check Tails of 747s; JAL Bulkhead Studied

TOKYO — The Boeing Co. suggested to world airlines Friday that they check the tail sections of 747 jumbo airliners.

The suggestion came as Japanese checked their 747s and experts searched for clues amid the debris of a Japan Air Lines 747 that crashed Monday, killing 520 people.

In its message to the airlines, the U.S. aircraft manufacturer noted that the JAL plane's vertical tail fin had broken apart in flight. Parts of the fin have been found at widely separated sites.

Boeing said the inspection was "only a precautionary suggestion, entirely optional for airlines." But it noted that Tokyo had ordered all Japanese airlines with 747s to check the tails.

Investigators have been focusing attention on the tail of the JAL 747 that crashed, off course and out of control, into a mountain 70 miles (113 kilometers) northwest of Tokyo.

Japanese investigators found a badly damaged pressure wall, known as a bulkhead, from the airliner. This supported a theory that it burst during flight, causing the plane's tail fin to disintegrate. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

(Hiroshi Fujiwara, deputy investigator for the Transport Ministry, said at a news conference that the bulkhead, found at the crash site, had "pooled like an orange.")

(The bulkhead is an umbrella-like, aluminum-alloy wall that seals the pressurized cabin from the nonpressurized tail section. It cracked or broken, said Hiroaki Kohno, a JAL technical manager, pressurized air from the cabin would rush into the tail and up into the hollow stabilizer, causing it to burst.)

Investigators, including U.S. government experts and Boeing technicians, visited the crash site to inspect debris scattered over three miles.

About 4,500 soldiers and police were removing bodies from the remote, wooded site. Military personnel built a second helicopter landing site to speed removal of the bodies, made urgent by temperatures exceeding 30 degrees centigrade (86 Fahrenheit).

Police officials told members of parliament Friday night: "It is now a delicate question whether all the bodies can be recovered."

About 350 have been brought off the mountain to nearby Fujioka. About 170 have been claimed by relatives.

Investigators went to Yokohama on Thursday to inspect tail fragments found in Sagami Bay, 125 miles from the crash site.

The bay is on the flight path from Tokyo to Osaka and in the area where the aircraft would have been when the pilot, Captain Masamichi Takahama, first radioed that he was unable to control the jet.

The fragments included a large section of the leading edge of the vertical stabilizer, parts of the rudder and other fragments from the rear of the plane, officials said.

According to the Boeing statement, only about 50 percent to 60 percent of the vertical tail fin was found at the crash site.

Investigators were searching for a 15-inch (37-centimeter) pin that fastens the front of the vertical fin to the fuselage.

A JAL spokesman said a defect in the pin could have set off a chain of events similar to that described by Yumi Ochiai, an off-duty flight attendant who survived.

According to her, there was a "bang" above her seat at the rear of the plane, the cabin decompressed and the aircraft began to pitch and shake violently.

In a televised interview from a hospital, the flight attendant said children screamed "Mother!" and "The plane was full of screams as if it was a panic."

She said the passengers calmed down when they were told to use the oxygen masks and to put on life jackets during the last minutes.



**PIGSKIN POWER** — Del Bean of Gorham, Maine, got a firm grip on the mascot of the Mount Washington Valley Hogs football team of North Conway, New Hampshire, during the Clam Bowl Mud Football Classic on Sunday in Ipswich, Massachusetts.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Crotona Park Pool

#### Is Pride of the Bronx

How do residents of the South Bronx spend their summer? Crotona Park Pool.

Closed in 1980, a victim of vandalism and neighborhood deterioration, the pool on the edge of Crotona Park's 147 acres (59.2 hectares) was reopened last August after a \$6-million renovation. In its first full summer of operation, more than 2,000 bathers a day find respite from the heat in the shimmering oasis that Robert Moses, former New York City parks commissioner, built in 1936.

"I guess you could say Crotona Pool symbolizes the new South Bronx," said Teresa Gonzalez, 25, a lifeguard who was a pool regular as a child.

### Short Takes

The Coke-Pepsi space race is finally over, and it ended in a draw — with neither soft drink winning favor from the astronauts who tested them on the shuttle Challenger flight that returned to Earth on Aug. 6.

At a news conference last week, the astronauts said that neither Coca-Cola nor Pepsi, consumed warm because there is no refrigeration on the shuttle, was enjoyable. Although they experienced no ill effects from drinking carbonated beverages in space, the astronauts all preferred the fruit juices that are normally found on the shuttle.

Let the record show the truth about those hard-working elected representatives Americans send off to Washington, D.C. According to a "Résumé of Congressional Activity" in the Congressional Record, both the Senate and the House of Representatives have been in session since first convening this year. Of the 209 days from the start of this Congress on Jan. 3 to the beginning of a monthlong recess on Aug. 2, the Senate was in session 101 days, while the House met on just 91 days.

Virginia is making a comeback among one college's women, according to a 21-year study of sexual behavior at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. The percentage of virgins at that school has risen from 38 percent in 1978 to 43 percent in 1984, reports Robert Sherwin, co-author of the study in the September issue of *Glamour* magazine. However, men are not following the same trend, according to the study, which found that the percentage of male virgins had fallen from about the same rate as women in 1978 to 28 percent in 1984.

To further the government's crusade against tax cheats, Congress' Joint Committee on Taxation has suggested that a long-standing ritual be amended: Each newborn baby will get not only a slap on the bottom and a birth certificate but a Social Security card as well. Parents claiming more children than they had accounted for most of the \$8.1 billion the Internal Revenue Service estimates Americans overstate in personal exemptions in 1981, the latest figures available. If every dependent had a Social Security number, IRS computers could instantly spot exaggerated exemptions.

### Pentagon Announces Truce in Burger War

The Pentagon has announced a truce in the burger war waged by fast-food superpowers McDonald's and Burger King — on U.S. military bases, that is.

In compliance with a congressional order, the Pentagon imposed a moratorium last week on building new hamburger restaurants on U.S. armed forces bases throughout the world. Congress ordered the halt in response to complaints by owners of restaurants near military posts, who accused the Pentagon of subsidizing unfair competition.

Since the military services began permitting fast-food outlets on bases last year, Burger King has opened 16 restaurants and McDonald's has 17. Added as a provision to the Pentagon budget bill, the moratorium is in effect until an evaluation of "the financial impact" of fast-food restaurants on bases is finished.

—Compiled by AMY HOLLOWELL

## Heckler Is 'Fighting for Her Job' In Cabinet, White House Aide Says

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — White House officials say there is dissatisfaction with the performance of Margaret M. Heckler, secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, and one official said she is "fighting for her job."

Mrs. Heckler, who is at home recuperating from surgery, acknowledged Thursday that there have been "recurrent rumors" of staff displeasure but said that President Ronald Reagan has supported her and that she intends to remain in the cabinet as long as he is satisfied.

"I work for the president," she said. "I don't work for the White House staff."

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that "Secretary Heckler enjoys the president's full support and confidence and will continue as a valuable member of the Reagan cabinet," United Press International reported Friday.

Mrs. Heckler blamed the reports of dissatisfaction on "disgruntled cabinet-seekers in the White House at high staff positions who never seem to tire of advancing themselves." She did not name anyone, but several officials identified her main critic as John A. Svahn, the president's chief assistant for domestic policy development.

Mr. Svahn, who was not available for comment, served as Mrs. Heckler's deputy and left after several disputes over management of the department. He has been pushed by some administration conservatives as a successor to Mrs. Heckler.

Some of those officials have suggested that a face-saving job switch could be made by naming Mrs. Heckler ambassador to Ireland and replacing her with Mr. Svahn. Mrs. Heckler, who said she is aware of the proposal, called the diplomatic post "a lovely position for someone else even though my maiden name is O'Shaughnessy."

Mrs. Heckler said that the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, had recently expressed support for her in her cabinet role. However, other administration officials identified Mr. Regan as an important source of White House dissatisfaction with Mrs. Heckler.

The two sometimes differed on policy issues when Mr. Regan was treasury secretary. One official said that the "political style" of Mrs. Heckler, who served 16 years as a member of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, also conflicted with the "corporate management preferences" of Mr. Regan, who reportedly has plans to bolster both the cabinet and the White House with a series of staff changes.

One of these prospective changes could involve Mr. Svahn, one of the few surviving members of Mr. Regan's original California team on

the White House staff. Administration officials said that Mr. Svahn's position has been severely undercut by a Regan surrogate, Alfred H. Kingston, the assistant for cabinet affairs. The two men have clashed on policy issues, and some of Mr. Svahn's staff positions have been reassigned to Mr. Kingston.

"The Regan team wants Svahn and all the old guard out of the White House," said one White House official, "and putting him in the cabinet would be a convenient way to do it."

White House staff disapproval with Mrs. Heckler has taken several forms. Some said that officials in the Office of Management and Budget have tried to "micromanage the department" and make more severe cuts in the Medicare health insurance system and other department programs than Mrs. Heckler is willing to accept. Several key appointments sought by Mrs. Heckler have been delayed by the White House Office of Personnel for many months.

On Tuesday, officials said, White House officials vetoed a planned television appearance by Mrs. Heckler. Inside the Reagan



Margaret M. Heckler

administration, Mrs. Heckler has campaigned for rules that would make it more difficult to remove people from Social Security disability rolls, supported a major initiative against acquired immune deficiency syndrome and helped fashion a significant new child-support law.

Many of her initiatives have been criticized by conservatives.

## Cancer-Linked Chemical Found in Tests at Carbide

By Michael Wines  
Los Angeles Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Federal investigators have concluded that the gas cloud that leaked Sunday from a Union Carbide Corp. plant in Institute, West Virginia, was not primarily aldicarb oxime but was about two-thirds methylene chloride, a nervous system toxin and a suspected cause of cancer in laboratory animals.

The chemical, a solvent widely used as a paint remover and liquid "carrier" for other chemicals, was placed under special review by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in May after laboratory tests linked it to unusual numbers of malignant lung and liver tumors in mice.

The EPA's Superfund office, which was set up in 1980 to administer a program for cleaning up toxic wastes, said Thursday that the 135 people hospitalized after Sunday's incident would be regularly checked by the federal Centers for Disease Control for evidence of chronic or latent health problems.

Rick Horner, a chemical engineer with the Superfund office, said that although regular, large doses of the gas might cause human health problems, the chances of lasting effects from the single Institute release probably were low.

Investigators had centered on aldicarb oxime, a pesticide ingredient, as the likely cause of the eye and lung problems that have been the major effects from the gas leak. Union Carbide and EPA tests, however, found that the gaseous mixture that burst from the Institute plant's reactor tank was 65

percent methylene chloride and only 35 percent aldicarb oxime, Mr. Horner said Thursday.

Tests in the mid-1970s showed that even high air concentrations of aldicarb oxime produced only "transitory" effects in animals, said James A. Hathaway, medical services director for Allied's chemical sector.

The chemical's boiling point of 210 degrees centigrade (410 degrees Fahrenheit) makes it "physically impossible" to generate a cloud of this gas and have it travel very far, Mr. Hathaway said.

Methylene chloride, however, boils into a gas easily, making it more likely to drift outside the Institute plant. When inhaled in large doses, it can cause nervous system and brain disorders, eye, skin and respiratory irritation; pulmonary edema; and the destruction of red blood cells.

### Warning Slow, Official Says

Warren M. Anderson, chairman of Union Carbide Corp., said Friday that the company's Institute plant was too slow to warn the public about the poison gas leak. He said he has told employees to "pull the cord" first in the future and worry later about whether it was necessary. The Associated Press reported from Charleston, West Virginia.

Governor Arch A. Moore of West Virginia said after meeting with Mr. Anderson that Union Carbide suffers from an "integrity gap."

A 20-minute gap in alerting the public contributes to the question of credibility, Mr. Moore said.

## AIDS Seen Spreading Among African Heterosexuals

By Steven J. Dryden  
Washington Post Staff Writer

BRUSSELS — Belgian medical researchers are reporting an alarming increase in the prevalence of the fatal disease AIDS in some African nations where, in contrast to the United States, it is spreading chiefly among the heterosexual population.

The African nations where the disease, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, has been identified are Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Researchers say they believe that the disease could spread from the equatorial to West Africa, and eventually pose a much larger public health problem than in the United States or Europe.

This fear is based in part on the fact that it is established among heterosexuals in Africa, and because of the prevalence of such other diseases as malaria that seem to make Africans more susceptible to AIDS, which destroys the body's

natural immunity to other diseases. According to Dr. Nathan Clumeck, head of the Division of Infectious Diseases at St. Pierre Hospital in Brussels, the spread of AIDS in some African countries is already alarming. In Rwanda, for example, surveys have shown that about 10 percent to 18 percent of the adult population has been exposed to the AIDS virus, although many people show no symptoms of the disease.

In Zaire's capital, Kinshasa, with a population of more than three million, it is estimated that about 26 out of every 100,000 residents has contracted AIDS. Doctors at the city's main public hospital are seeing about 10 to 20 new cases each week, Dr. Clumeck said.

The Belgians' familiarity with the health problems of Africa has its origins in their country's former colonial role on the continent. Zaire formerly was the Belgian Congo, while Rwanda and Burundi were once Belgian trust territories

under the League of Nations and the United Nations.

Medical workers in Brussels began tracking the AIDS phenomenon in Africa when victims of the disease from the continent were admitted to Belgian hospitals in the 1980s.

The growing threat of AIDS leaves the African health authorities, who are facing limited budgets and growing challenges from traditional tropical diseases and other maladies, with a difficult choice when considering where to concentrate their efforts.

"The authorities have to determine whether AIDS is a priority," said Dr. Peter Piot, head of the department of microbiology at the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp. "I'm not so sure that it is, when you have thousands of people dying from tuberculosis, malaria, measles and malnutrition."

Rwanda, for example, has the equivalent of about \$1 to spend yearly for each person on health programs.

"You can forget about screening blood donors for the AIDS virus there," Dr. Piot said.

Researchers acknowledge that AIDS can be spread from women to men by sexual activity, although documented cases are rare. Several factors appear to have contributed to the rapid spread of the disease in Africa among heterosexuals.

In their studies of African AIDS victims, the Belgian researchers have discovered that sexual promiscuity plays a strong role in the rapid spread of the disease, whose victims are found to be divided equally between the sexes.

Of 58 male patients with AIDS or AIDS-Related Complex who

were examined in one study, 81 percent had regular contacts with prostitutes, and had an average of 32 sexual partners a year. AIDS-Related Complex is immune-system depression whose symptoms include weight loss, fever and swollen lymph nodes.

About 80 percent of the prostitutes surveyed in Rwanda were found to have been exposed to the AIDS virus, which Dr. Clumeck said was the same rate as among homosexuals in San Francisco.

Other African factors the researchers said may encourage transmission include unhygienic practices such as the reuse of hypodermic needles. Malaria and other tropical diseases are suspected of encouraging the development of AIDS.

Mosquitoes have been ruled out so far as transmitters of the disease in Africa, because it has affected only the sexually active adult population. But if enough people are infected, Dr. Clumeck said, the in-

fects could play a part in the more rapid spread of AIDS.

Dr. Clumeck said he believes that AIDS first developed in Africa and spread to the United States, then to Europe. The apparent first cases of AIDS in Africa can be identified as far back as 1973, he said. Dr. Piot, who spends about two months a year doing field research in Africa, said he believes the African records were not sufficient to make such a claim with any degree of certainty.

The notoriety associated with AIDS has led at least one African country, the Congo, which adjoins Zaire, to discourage efforts to measure the extent of the disease inside the country, the researchers said.

"Most countries don't like to be confronted with a disease like AIDS," one Belgian doctor said. The United States "doesn't like it when we say that AIDS was imported from America to Europe. The politics of this kind of disease are not confined to Africa."

## AIDS Among Heterosexuals Will Increase, Scientists Say

(Continued from Page 1)

that detects AIDS antibodies was instituted in the U.S. blood banks to halt the spread of the disease to those who received transfusions and to hemophiliacs who received blood products.

Although AIDS cases within these groups are still expected to appear during the next several years because of the long incubation period, the test is expected to prevent further infections through this route of transmission.

"There are many unknowns with this disease, but it isn't a mystery disease," Dr. Mason said. "Most cases are due to an exchange of bodily fluids, or blood."

If drug abuse with hypodermic needles could be stopped, he said, "we could stop a significant amount of transmission. If we could stop the exchange of bodily fluids among members of the homosexual or bisexual community, we could stop this epidemic in its tracks."

### Bradley Signs L.A. Law

Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles signed into law Friday an ordinance that bans discrimination against known or suspected victims of AIDS. United Press International reported.

Mr. Bradley said the purpose of the legislation, the first of its kind in the United States, was "to help educate the public about AIDS," which is not spread by casual contact.

Yet Dr. Curran said that while behavior changes have "unquestionably made a difference over what it would have been," it does not mean that the numbers of people contracting AIDS has declined, "because the risk is greater."

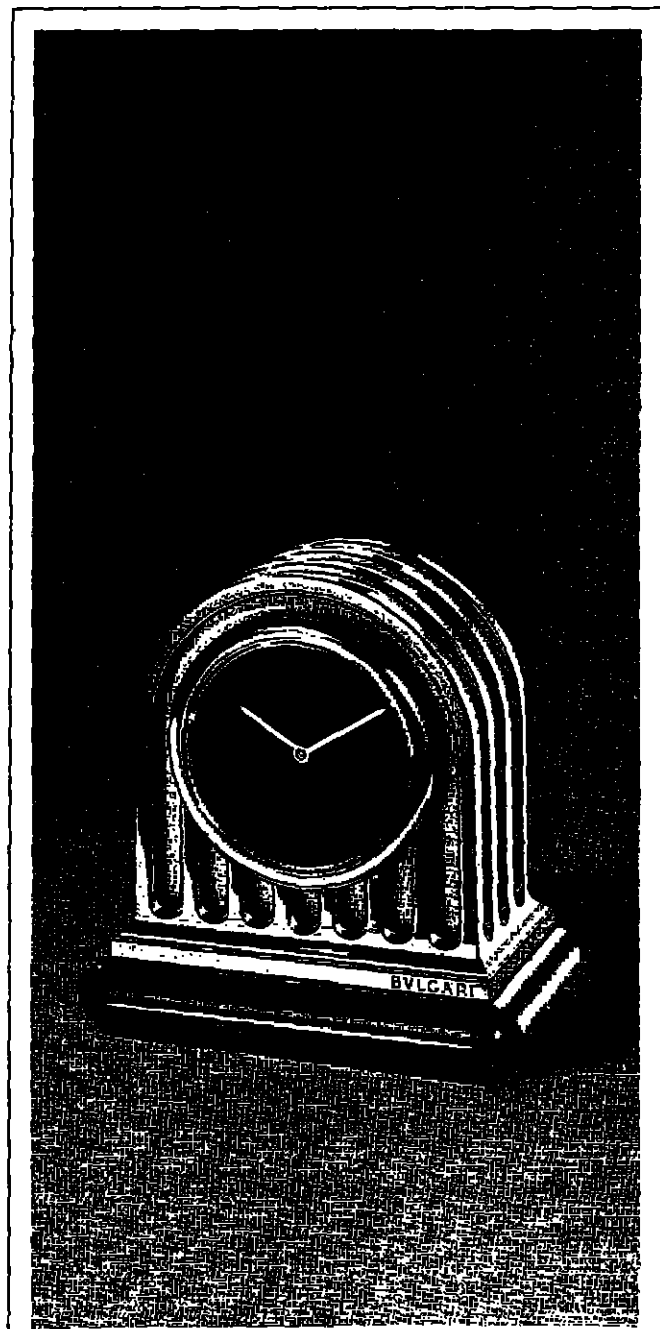


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## Ancient Jaw Is Discovered

(Continued from Page 1)

It was an anthropoid was plausible and consistent with other clues. But they emphasized the impossibility of determining whether Amphipithecus represented a direct ancestor or a side branch in the family tree of humans.

"We can't say that this species is the direct ancestor to all later anthropoid forms," Mr. Ciochon acknowledged. "But it is representative of the ancestral group. Once you cross the threshold from lower to higher primates, then all the later species are related in some manner."

"This is not just another species," added Mr. Ciochon, who wrote the report with Donald E. Savage of the University of California, Berkeley, and two Burmese scientists, U Thaw Tint and U Ba Maw. "It represents a major transition, a fundamental change in the evolutionary record."

The new report seems to confirm a theory that has been debated for decades. In the 1920s, Barnum Brown of the American Museum of Natural History discovered a jaw fragment in the Pondaung hills of central Burma that was later named Amphipithecus and said to be an anthropoid.

But those fossils were too fragmentary to convince skeptics, and the proper classification of Amphipithecus and the other species has been in dispute for decades.

In 1975, Burmese researchers, working in cooperation with Mr. Ciochon and Mr. Savage, discovered Mr. Brown's old site and uncovered new primate fossils. One was the rear portion of a lower jaw of Amphipithecus.

This, together with the frontal jaw fragment found half a century before, provided a nearly complete picture of the species' lower jaw, including several teeth. Subsequent analysis of the two jaw segments resulted in the conclusions published in the new report.

Anatomists are able to deduce a great deal from the shape of jawbones and teeth. In this case, the jaw showed several anthropoid features. Like the jaws of all higher primates it is fused across the front, not jointed in the middle as are those of nearly all prosimians.

## AIDS Virus Found in Tears, U.S. Research Team Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

not only in blood cells and lymph nodes," he said, "but also free in the blood plasma, in semen, saliva and now tears."

AIDS, which renders the body's immune system unable to resist infection, is considered to be spread largely through sexual contact. Other transmission occurs through contaminated needles or transfusions. It also has been shown to be transferred from infected mothers to their unborn children.

Researchers have emphasized repeatedly that the virus does not appear to be spread through casual contact, but rather through intimate exchange of body fluids.

Dr. S. Zaki Salahuddin of the

National Cancer Institute laboratory, who isolated the virus from tears, said there is no evidence that AIDS actually has been transmitted among humans through contact with tears and that the chances of this occurring appeared extremely small. He said the virus is fragile and does not survive well outside the body fluids.

But because frequent contact with tears occurs during eye examinations, government physicians are preparing recommendations urging that precautions be taken to minimize direct contact with the tears of AIDS patients, including contact during routine medical procedures such as testing for glaucoma and fitting soft contact lenses.

Such precautions might include the use of gloves by medical personnel during eye examinations and using bleach to sterilize equipment used to examine these patients' eyes.

A key question is whether precautions should be taken in treating only known AIDS patients, those with symptoms of a less severe form of the disease known as AIDS-Related Complex, those at risk of getting the disease or all patients.

"We haven't made an official recommendation yet," Dr. Fujiwara said. "My feeling is that until we know more, it's better to be safe than sorry."

## Gale Sondergaard, Actress On Stage, Screen, Dies at 86

Los Angeles Times Service

HOLLYWOOD — Gale Sondergaard, 86, who was Hollywood's reigning female villain in the 1940s and who won one of the first Academy Awards given for a supporting performance, died Wednesday.

She was also a veteran of Shakespearean plays and America's classical theater.

Her second marriage to a director, Herbert Biberman, brought her to Hollywood in the mid-1930s, where she and Walter Brennan were honored for their supporting work. Hers was for her role as Faith Paleologus in the 1936 film "Anthony Adverse."

Mr. Biberman, who died in 1971, became one of the Hollywood 10, a group of actors, writers and directors imprisoned for refusing to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee, which held hearings into Communist infiltration of the picture industry.

Called before the committee in 1951, Miss Sondergaard took the Fifth Amendment, saying later that she was "proud to having taken a stand."

However, after 35 successful movies, her position ruined her film career and she went back to the stage. Nearly 20 years later when the political climate had changed, she returned to Hollywood and resumed her work in the cinema.



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Prisoners in Their Lager

The architects of apartheid, South Africa's system of segregation and racial repression, are also its prisoners. Anyone who doubts that need only heed Thursday's long-awaited speech by President Botha. Pressed at home and abroad for genuine change, the best he could offer was pitiful "reforms" unlikely to give even President Reagan plausible grounds for vetoing the mild sanctions that Congress is likely to vote next month.

There is no longer much argument against imposing them, as long as it is clearly understood that the gathering tragedy is not one that sanctions can avert. For all its wealth and armored cars, the Pretoria government is not strong enough to give elemental political justice to a huge, powerless black majority.

Mr. Botha's prison is figurative, and also political. Of the multiple audiences he was addressing at a National Party conference in Durban, the most vital was the whites who keep him in power to protect apartheid. Mr. Botha knows, better than they, the bitter cost of defending a system even Mr. Reagan finds indefensible. But even if Mr. Botha wished, there are truths he dare not utter to whites taught that their privilege is God-given.

They heard what they wanted to hear on Thursday: That South Africa is flourishing, that its racial policies are just and that spiraling violence is the work of Communists. And

what did President Botha offer the huge black majority? A nebulous promise of consultation in revising the constitution. Wider citizenship for blacks who are now "citizens" of tribal homelands. Some loosening of influx controls that limit movement of urban blacks.

Mr. Botha was not trying to appeal to the outlawed African National Congress or its imprisoned leader, Nelson Mandela. But these "reforms" were cold and meager even to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the moderate Zulu chief. He did not hear a commitment to power sharing, meaning a willingness to give blacks political rights within a new constitution.

That is scarcely utopian when 4.5 million whites tyrannize more than 20 million blacks. That same goal is endorsed by the Urban Foundation of South Africa, the voice of establishment industrialists. Its reform agenda calls for "the sharing of power," full citizenship for blacks and a willingness to deal with leaders like Mr. Mandela.

Steps like these would begin to answer the concerns elsewhere, as manifested by the legislation for sanctions in the U.S. Congress. One need have no illusions about the potency of sanctions to believe that Mr. Botha has just made the case for them. It will take much more than these disappointing "reforms" to free his country's blacks, and whites.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.



The Soviet human rights monitoring group has marked the tenth anniversary of the Helsinki accords.

## After the Time for Dialogue Has Come and Gone

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — By coincidence, two meetings are now taking place that will mark a watershed for South Africa. One, in Durban, is the National Party conference at which President P.W. Botha spoke on Thursday. The other, in Lusaka, Zambia, is the council of the African National Congress, which is planning its war strategy against apartheid.

A spokesman for the ANC, Johnny Makhathini, said flatly on his way to Lusaka, "War is inevitable."

He is convinced that Mr. Botha's decisions will not matter. The ANC's demand is simple, implacable: "majority rule, nothing less." It does seem that the time for gradualism and dialogue has passed. There is a dreadful, stomach-sinking feeling in hearing that the long tragedy is moving inexorably to climactic bloodshed.

Mr. Makhathini calls the Lusaka conference "a meeting with destiny." He is cool, unemotional, but the excitement beneath his professional manner can be sensed. "This is a glorious moment that is approaching," he says. "We are seeing the birth of Azania, the name black militants give for a future 'nonracial, politically pluralist' state, which is the ANC's goal for South Africa."

"We are as firmly committed as ever that South Africa belongs to the people who live in it, black and

white," Mr. Makhathini says. "We don't want whites to leave, we need everybody really... The ANC refuses to emulate racists and terrorists. We could put bombs in supermarkets and cinemas, but we won't do that. The terrorists are the regime, not us. We want to avoid scars that we will have to heal when the time comes for reconciliation."

He says young whites are starting to refuse "to take up arms for apartheid." He says "South African whites are going to surprise a lot of people" in refusing to defend racism.

But that is all for someday. Now, he says, is the time to start the "hit-and-run war, a people's war." The ANC, outlawed, operating from exile, and the United Democratic Front, a mixed-race internal opposition to the regime, would be overwhelmed in an uncontrollable explosion of chaotic violence, he says, unless armed struggle is organized. "We've got to take care of business. They are fighting bare-handed, with sticks and pangas [machetes] against a regime that is armed to the teeth. They are shouting 'Give us guns.'"

ANC targets will be "the police, the army, the collaborators," Mr. Makhathini says. He makes no secret of the fact that arms come from the

Soviet bloc, "through the Organization of African Unity, and directly." An OAU delegation "took our shopping list" to the Communist countries, asking for "AK-47s, pistols, hand grenades, rockets."

"But we get far more help from the Scandinavian countries, \$12 million from Norway and Sweden. We don't use it for arms. They know we don't need to buy arms."

"What's wrong with that? The world community joined to fight the Nazis. Roosevelt and Churchill worked with Stalin. We would like to see the world community side by side against apartheid."

He is pleased with increasing talk of sanctions, increasing support from "people in the West, not yet governments." He has been talking to union leaders in the United States and Western Europe to get pledges of "political and material" backing for black strikes in South Africa. He hopes that dockers will refuse to load and unload ships serving South Africa. "That type of action should offset the fears some people may have that the Soviets will play a dominant role" in the black movement's relations abroad, he suggests.

He argues that sanctions, a climate of stern isolation, is the way to short-

en the coming war and limit casualties by showing that "South African intransigence has become intolerable." The ANC believes, he says, "that paradoxically the only way to prevent mass bloodshed is armed struggle, to engage the enemy. People are going more and more in the streets. An explosion is coming."

Mr. Makhathini is hard. "Look at the dying we've been doing for the last 300 years. Now let's both die. We have mass funerals every week. The whites have no mass funerals yet."

But he doesn't hate. "We see the Western countries trying to become part of the solution." He knows the immense power of the regime and its capacity to kill millions, but he says he thinks the war can be won with fewer casualties than the 1.5 million in Algeria's revolution, not counting the French. He cites Victor Hugo, saying that an idea whose time has come is stronger than all the armies of the world.

There is no way not to be sickened at the prospects. There is a terrible time ahead, whether Mr. Makhathini is right or wrong in his expectations. So the rest of the world will have to watch the horror and decide where to stand. The choice cannot be to bolster apartheid. How sad to see the sands of peaceful hope run out.

The New York Times.

## Protection Won't Protect

By the end of this month President Reagan must decide how much if any import protection to give the American shoe industry. The shoe industry is a familiar hard-luck case: a labor-intensive business paying wages that are low by American standards but four times those in the countries from which most of the competition comes — Taiwan, Brazil and South Korea. The U.S. manufacturers have repeatedly missed swings in style and fashion. Now, atop all their other troubles, like other American manufacturers they are beset by an unpriced dollar that makes imports cheaper than ever. Four years ago shoe imports had slightly less than half of the U.S. market. Currently they have three-fourths of it.

The Reagan administration has reportedly decided against the most expensive and harmful form of protection, the import quotas that the U.S. International Trade Commission recommended. Quotas are an invitation to raise prices. A dissenting commissioner, Susan W. Lieberman, calculated that those quotas on shoes would cost American consumers some \$800 million a year, which works out to about \$35,000 a year for each job saved — a job with an annual wage, on average, of \$14,000. That is not much of a bargain. The administration is apparently divided between people who support less drastic protection, in the form of higher tariffs, and those who would prefer to

act only in cases of demonstrably unfair and illegal competition. But this case involves more than one small and shrinking industry.

Those who want much more protection and those who want none both see it as a precedent for much larger industries. Senator John C. Danforth, chairman of the Senate's trade subcommittee, argues that a little protection now will mean less later. If the administration uses its discretion to refuse, it risks congressional action to limit that discretion.

The choice here is not between more jobs or fewer. It is between existing jobs, some paying very low wages, and future jobs. Despite the tidal wave of imports, more people are employed in America now than a year ago, or five years ago. But they are employed in different lines of work, and in different places.

A vote for protection is a vote for a kind of social stability, at a broad and usually unrecognized cost in economic growth, incomes and opportunity throughout the economy. A vote against protection supports economic growth, at a cost in specific jobs held by people who bitterly resent the imports. Economic growth is not a gentle or considerate process. But when a president intervenes to slow it down through trade protection, it is important to keep one thing clearly in mind: The effects are not limited to one small industry.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Japan Took the Correct Option

The 40th anniversary of the end of the Pacific War presents yet another occasion to keep alive the memory of the misery and suffering which the conflict brought to this country. We should hand down to later generations the experiences of misery in wartime.

We believe that Japan took the correct option and our relationship with the United

States must be firmly maintained. Today our greatest threat comes from the Soviet Union, and it is impossible for Japan alone to cope with a nuclear superpower. But we must learn from the most painful experience in Japanese history, defeat in the war. We must learn from the mistake of starting a war which could not be won and stubbornly refusing to surrender until this country suffered mass destruction.

—Yomiuri Shinbun (Tokyo).

## The Bigger They Come, the Harder They Wake Up

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — If there ever was a sure thing, a hard fact in political life, it is that no country can indefinitely spend \$200 billion more than it takes in. Not even the United States.

No matter how fervent your belief in supply-side nostrums or Laffer curves, no matter how fervently you worship at the temple of growth, you have to concede that at a certain point the bills come due or the lenders lose confidence, or both. It does not help to put things in percentage terms. Five percent of GNP sounds better than \$200 billion, but it is an improvement in sound only. Five percent compounded yearly makes for a debt no less malignant.

This is all so obvious that it is no longer a very interesting question whether deficits stretching as far as the eye can see will bring ruin. The question is how a political system can look ruin so plainly in the eye and do nothing about it.

There is no shortage of explanations — a stubborn president, allergic to taxes and prepared to mortgage the economy to pay for the allergy; a Democratic Party intellectually shipwrecked and clinging desperately to Social Security while waiting for a new idea to float by; a political system ingeniously constructed 200 years ago to check and balance and foil a potential tyrannous majority and, when it comes to foiling, working perfectly.

These explanations are plausible as far as they go, but they don't quite satisfy. Even for a system as fractured, partisan and rigid as America's, it is hard to understand so fatal a dissociation from so obvious a threat. Something else is going on. That something else is the extraordinary safety

of American life and the habits of thought that such safety breeds. There is a kind of bedrock belief that while catastrophe can happen, it cannot happen in America. This is not classic American optimism, nor resurgent, the feeling that things necessarily will get better. It is a variant, the feeling that things simply cannot fall apart. Safety is so pervasive a feature of American life that it has become invisible, except to a foreigner. "You live so very safely here," said Nadine Gordimer, the South African novelist, on a recent visit to Washington. "To make a protest and be arrested for a couple of hours can make you a hero. In my country it's quite different."

Indeed, in America one grows to believe not just that the individual is inviolable, but that the nation is, too. It is no mystery why. There is safety in American numbers: a quarter of a billion people, a \$4-trillion economy, two vast oceans for protection, two friendly countries for neighbors. This is, after all, a land on which the last war to be fought ended 120 years ago.

Milan Kundera, the Czech novelist, defines a small nation as "one whose very existence may be put in question at any moment. A small nation can disappear and knows it."

Czechoslovakia and Israel are small nations. America, by this definition, is a very large one. For a great power — a superpower — existence is never the issue. Its worries are about interests. And interests, in the end, are disposable. Vietnam or Lebanon can disappear from the Ameri-

can horizon, leaving everyday life in America unchanged. Large countries have large margins of error. They know failure, but not disaster.

Security is not just a question of geography and size, but of wealth. In economic life, the safety of the American system is legendary. The whole world comes to invest because it considers the American system stable and the currency safe. That makes for a certain carelessness. The U.S. economy is such an enormously productive engine that it can sustain staggering waste.

Two weeks ago the United States foreclosed on synfuels, at a loss of \$2 billion. A \$4.5-billion nuclear plant lies completed and unused on Long Island because the surrounding country has had second thoughts. For the American economy, such gigantic blunders amount to spillage.

Of course, Americans have not totally escaped disaster. There was the Depression. But it was so long ago that most of us are too young to remember it and the president is old enough to have forgotten it. Memory fades. It's morning in America. The president has a sunny disposition, even happier luck — neither falling oil prices nor overextended Russians nor even Paul Volcker are his creation — and the unmistakable conviction that Providence has taken America in hand.

Catastrophe is for smaller, less virtuous countries. No hurricanes at the city on a hill. Not even \$200-billion deficits can shake that faith. Indeed, it is that faith that makes such deficits possible. On American safety, Miss Gordimer added, "I don't sneer at it. It's an enviable kind of innocence." Innocence it is, but enviable?

Washington Post Writers Group.

## Uganda Needs Aid That Helps Restore Civil Rights

By Michael Posner

NEW YORK — After the violent coup in Kampala last month, the conventional wisdom is that political instability and uncontrolled violence are to be expected for the indefinite future in Uganda. Such thinking is simplistic and unfair. It contributes to a self-fulfilling prophecy of failure and prevents the West from helping this neglected East African state regain its former promise.

A naturally rich country, Uganda prospered in the 1960s after independence. Despite ethnic divisions, it developed an efficient civil service, strong local government, excellent schools, good health care and a stable economic system. In contrast to many embryonic African states, it seemed to have a bright future.

This optimism was shattered in 1971 when an obscure soldier, Major General Idi Amin, seized control of the government. Pledging to end ethnic tension, unify the country and restore broad political participation, General Amin did just the opposite. In a reign of terror that lasted more than eight years, his army and security forces killed several hundred thousand of their own countrymen. They also decimated the country's economic and political institutions and exacerbated tribal animosities.

The three civilian governments that followed were unable to overcome this legacy. During President Milton Obote's tenure, from Decem-

ber 1980 until the coup, the armed forces continued to commit large-scale rights abuses, killing tens of thousands of civilians. These abuses combined with renewed ethnic rivalries in the army to erode the stability of the government until it was overthrown by a bold insurgency.

In its first few weeks in power, the new military government has sent mixed signals. Although proclaiming a commitment to democracy, the new chief of state, Lieutenant General Tito Okello, has suspended the constitution and dissolved parliament.

Promising to step down when elections are held, he and the other military leaders in the government have said that elections may be delayed for as much as 12 months. Listening to their assurances, most Ugandans undoubtedly recall Idi Amin's first speech as president in 1971, when he declared: "I am not a politician, but a professional soldier... mine will be purely a caretaker government."

Uganda's fortunes will depend on whether the ruling military council follows through on its promises to end the internal conflict with the National Resistance Army and include the powerful Baganda tribe in a government of national reconciliation.

One very positive step in that direction is the recent appointment of Paul Semogerere as minister of the

interior. A principled, decent man and a Baganda, he is head of the opposition Democratic Party and an outspoken advocate of human rights. His appointment and that of Olara Otunnu, a moderate and experienced diplomat, as foreign minister are promising signs. Yet even with their active participation in an interim government, the process of reconciliation is extremely difficult to achieve.

A second key to the future is the extent to which the United States, Britain and other countries commit themselves to help rebuild the country. The new government must work to attract their political and financial support and the backing of the international financial community.

Uganda has little bearing on the great East-West battles of our time, and few Americans will know or care if Ronald Reagan loses it on his watch. Congress has paid so little attention to Uganda since 1978, when the United States imposed comprehensive economic sanctions on the Amin regime. No member of Congress will spend even a day in Uganda during this month's congressional recess, and administration officials are likely to counsel that the United States adopt a wait-and-see attitude in the months ahead.

This would be a grave mistake. Instead of waiting, the administration should treat this period as a rare opportunity to press for democracy and human rights — and this can be done without in any way infringing on Ugandan sovereignty.

America can exercise considerable influence through trade and aid policies, and even a modest increase in financial support could make a critical difference at this point. U.S. representatives at multilateral development banks should also use their considerable influence to ensure that those institutions continue to provide Uganda with vital economic support.

The extension of additional aid and credit should be clearly linked to assurances by the Ugandan government: steps must be taken to achieve national reconciliation and respect for basic human rights, and those in the new government who support these initiatives must be given the authority they need to pursue them.

After Uganda's recent history, there is no guarantee that these efforts will succeed. But without the active involvement and support of the United States and other Western countries, the trauma of the past is likely to continue.

The writer is executive director of the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, a New York-based group that promotes rights around the world. He contributed this to The New York Times.

## Why Not The Best For Paris?

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — In less than four years as U.S. ambassador to France, Evan Galbraith drew four formal protests from the French Foreign Ministry and a rebuke from his own foreign minister, George Shultz. ("He should have his tongue tied for him.") But it seems that President Reagan and his political handlers couldn't care less. Otherwise they would have had no trouble finding a successor with self-evident credentials. That would have been a way of saying to France, "Sorry about that."

Instead the White House has come up with Joe M. Rodgers, a stunningly successful, multimillionaire building contractor from Nashville, Tennessee, whose qualifications on paper are even less imposing than those of his predecessor. Mr. Galbraith had been posted in Paris for five years by Morgan Guaranty Trust. Mr. Rodgers had visited France only four or five times "for several days," he told senators at his confirmation hearing.

His command of the French language began with a crash course this summer. But he would keep trying to "learn the beautiful French language" on the job, he said. Although he "might never master it," he thought his "managerial skills were much more important. I have run a company of over 1,000 employees, which is larger than an embassy."

Mr. Rodgers is owed the benefit of doubts. If he could build a contracting firm from an annual volume of \$250,000 to \$140 million in 10 years, he must have a certain capacity for growth. Anybody who needed \$100 million as finance chairman for the 1984 Reagan-Bush campaign was bound to catch the boss's eye. But why, in one of America's three or four most important diplomatic relationships, does Washington go out of its way to raise gratuitous doubts?

This is not another treatise on political-versus-career ambassadors. Malcolm Toon, a recognized Soviet specialist who wound up his career as ambassador to Moscow, made the right point in reaction to the Rodgers appointment: "What is important is competence on the part of both political appointees and professionals. Some political appointees have it and some professionals don't."

Sending an ambassador "to a critical country without any knowledge is sheer stupidity," he added. "Our prestige suffers, we fail to get our message across and, most important, we look silly around the world."

In a paper presented at the confirmation hearings, the American Academy of Diplomacy noted that the U.S. ambassadorship to France since World War II has been held by careerists for 15 years and political appointees for 25 years. But the group of former Foreign Service officers added that the political appointees "have almost invariably been individuals with extensive past exposure and experience in France or with immediate senior experience in policy-making positions, or both... American ambassadors in Paris, under presidents of both parties, have probably been of higher consistent distinction than in any other single post abroad."

For a variety of reasons, the Academy continued, Paris "may well be at this particular time the most difficult and important U.S. ambassadorship in the world." Not the least of the reasons is that the French can be well, difficult. They are prickly, provocative, impatient, proud to a fault of their independence.

Geography, a nuclear strike force, an aloof relationship with NATO, an impending constitutional crisis arising on next year's parliamentary elections, a fiercely protective trade policy — all this accounts for the Academy's conclusion that "the next American ambassador in Paris will face formidable problems requiring the utmost skill and capacity."

Mr. Rodgers was wise enough at his confirmation hearings to promise, when prodded, that he would not meddle in French politics or play partisan American politics in Paris. "It is definitely a position that represents the whole country and all of its citizens," he said. "Those were the right answers to some comfort."

But when you look at the roster of those who have followed Benjamin Franklin to Paris since 1778, you still have to wonder why such elementary questions had to be asked.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## LETTERS

### Applause for the Show

The Australian Financial Review, cited in your pages on July 19, calls the Live-Aid Concert, the benefit to raise money for the fight against African famine, "an orgy of pointless and misdirected emotionalism which is likely to have a harmful effect on the starving people of the African famine belt." The rock concert was not intended to solve Africa's food problem. What it did do, and what nobody else has done to the same degree, was arouse in people around the world an enormous amount of concern for the starving. Those "ignorant and self-seeking figures" of the pop music industry did well.

DAMIAN BREEN, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

### The Past Held on Paper

My compliments to Ellen Goodman ("No Phone Calls to Reveal in the Attic," Aug. 10). I hope this will encourage readers to respect the value of a letter again. The telephone is a wonderful invention, especially in emergencies, but magic moments are only captured in a letter. Copies who do their courting by telephone will never have that bundle of love letters to look back on. The mind can fail in sensibility but the letter cannot.

MARY B. WOESSNER, Sumner.

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# ARTS / LEISURE

## How 'Estimates' Distort Auction Market

**International Herald Tribune**  
THE entire auction market operates on the basis of estimates, the prices that the auction houses believe bidders might be willing to pay for works of art. The estimate is put forward by the auction house's expert in a given field. But on what basis?

Take the Van Gogh landscape and Gauguin still life that were at the heart of the lawsuit

### SOUREN MELIKIAN

against Christie's by Cristallina SA, the Swiss company that sold the paintings. One is a landscape by Van Gogh does not equal another. Even two landscapes identical in size will differ in composition, in color balance, in the rhythm introduced by the brushwork. The sum total of all this results in the appeal of the painting, as Christopher Burge, then head of Christie's Impressionist and Modern Master department, put it in court papers.

The trouble is that such a factor as "appeal" is fundamentally variable, regardless of whether the "marker" of which there has been so much talk is "optimistic" or "not optimistic." If it is true that no two works of art are identical, it is equally true that no two who love art will pass an identical judgment on a given work of art. And virtually any one who has been buying art over a long period has had several experiences of missing an object at auction or in a gallery and buying it later from a dealer at twice the price after realizing how strong its "appeal" is. At almost every sale successful bidders are approached by someone who is either daydreaming or hesitating. Receptivity to beauty is not necessarily instant; it can come in stages and is often linked to a certain mood, even among seasoned professionals.

Thus to quote one figure as a probable price of any item at auction is meaningless. Even to quote a probable price range leaves a margin for error. There has never been an auction where all the prices paid beautifully coincided with the middle of the estimate range. The price of art cannot be predicted, because human emotions defy equations.

"I never expect anything in this business," Burge said in court papers relating to the Cristallina suit, which, though it was later dropped by a judge in New York, led to the disclosure that David Bathurst, Burge's predecessor as president of Christie's New York, falsely said the above-mentioned Van Gogh and Gauguin had been sold.

Still, there are degrees of predictability—or unpredictability. Impressionist paintings, eight

of which were at the root of the Christie's case, are less prone to wild variations than most categories. They have been thoroughly researched, virtually eliminating serious problems of attribution. The works of a given artist come up on the market with sufficient frequency for buyers to have some idea of their possible value. Compared with Old Masters, the situation for Impressionists is almost ideal.

Consider the Guido Reni in an April 3 sale at Sotheby's: It was estimated at £250,000 to £300,000—and knocked down at £2 million. In November, the portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Colman by Joseph Wright of Derby sold at Christie's for £1.4 million. That fell within the estimate range. On the other hand, Nicolas Poussin's "Holy Family," one of the greatest 17th-century French paintings ever seen at auction and one that was marvelously well preserved because it had not been moved from Chauxworth House for more than 250 years, failed to reach its reserve when it came up at Christie's in April 1981.

Its sale was negotiated after the auction. Norton Simon bought it for £1.65 million, the reserve price (Simon now owns the painting jointly with the Getty Museum.) Was the reserve price exaggerated? Hardly, in view of the rarity of such a work, Poussins being much harder to come by than Van Goghs. But, as in the case of the Van Gogh, it is a work with few potential buyers. In the price range exceeding £1.5 million, there are probably fewer than 10 individuals and institutions worldwide combining the interest in such an artist and the buying capacity. The fewer the potential buyers, the more unpredictable the outcome of the sale.

In the old days, say 20 years ago, that did not matter. Reserves were not much used and were very low. Prices in any area were susceptible to wild variations. Now that vendors refuse to take such chances and, in a penny market, are in a position to impose their reserves on auction houses, the latter resort to a new device to determine their estimate: They keep their ears to the ground, as Burge put it in court papers. Weeks before the sale, dealers and collectors come by to have a look at the works they are interested in. And they talk. Auction house experts are skillful at getting people to tell them how much they are prepared to pay for a work of art they covet. A majority of dealers know how to hold their tongues, but not all of them, and a majority of private buyers are incapable of doing so. As they actively disclose their interest in what they try to buy, they help push up the estimate and, often, the reserve. The auction houses seem to be unaware of how objectionable this way of steering the market is,

and will frequently use the cliché "we have had a lot of interest" in this picture or that object. But in fact the expert is as much an opinion pollster as anything else.

The sad thing for those who sell at auction is that opinion polls can be divergent. In the Cristallina case, Bathurst, as Christie's New York president, held one opinion concerning the prices that Dimitry Jodidio's pictures might bring, and Burge, the Impressionist expert, held another. Jodidio, the owner of Cristallina, was incensed because he was never told about the difference of opinion; Christie's has admitted this. Burge was so pessimistic that he instructed the New York press officer, Elizabeth Shaw, to tell CBS-TV in a letter only one week before the auction that Christie's expected to sell the paintings at between \$5 million and \$9 million. The message that such an announcement conveyed to professionals was that there had been a climbdown from Bathurst's initial estimate of \$9.3 million, and it can hardly have left them with a favorable impression.

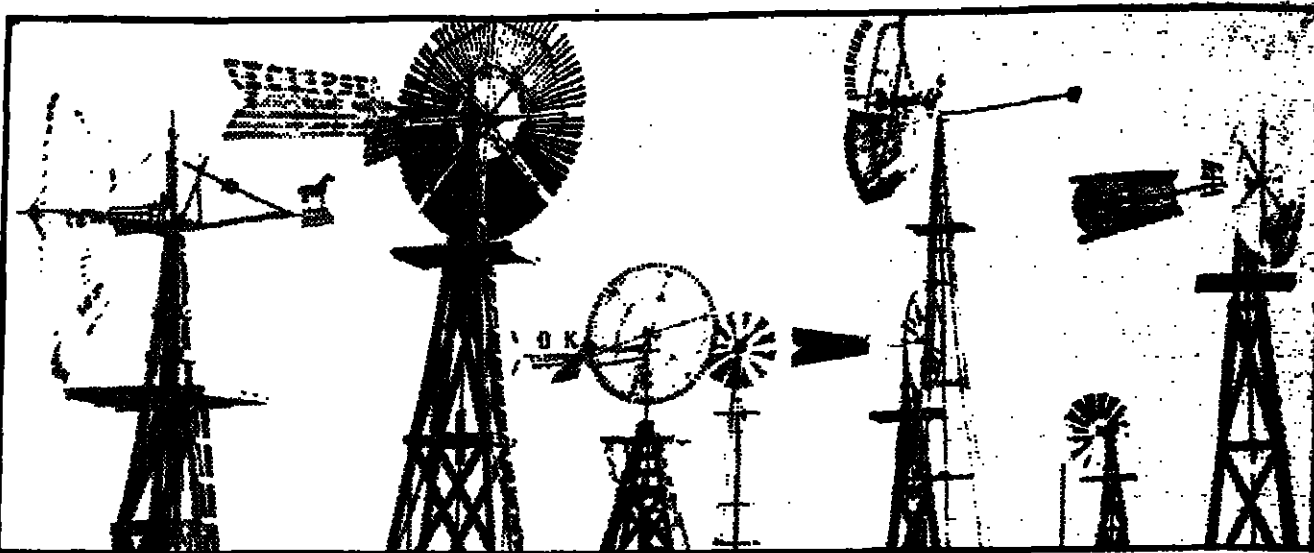
Differences of opinion within auction houses are not infrequent. I have more than once spoken to experts who were unhappy because they were urged by their superiors to take objects with high reserves, which forced them to print estimates well above what they thought the work would bring. Loyalty to the firm forbids them to reveal this to a client.

Jodidio told Christie's from the beginning that he wanted to raise \$10 million. It is because Bathurst felt the eight paintings he selected would fetch this amount that he agreed to the auction, and that three other paintings were left out of the sale. Many private individuals can be hurt, as Jodidio may have been, by not getting the money they need on time. In the reforms contemplated by auction professionals as a result of the Bathurst case, the estimate system and the publicity given to estimates deserve at least as much priority as the reserve price problem.

Second of three articles. Next week: The need to reform auction appraisal procedures.

### Settlement Final in Judaica Case

Judge Robert E. White of the New York state Supreme Court has given final approval to a settlement involving Sotheby's disputed 1984 auction of rare Hebrew books and manuscripts. The New York Times reported. The most valuable works will be repurchased from the buyers and redistributed to institutions where they will be made available to the public, and the seller, Alexander Guttman, who smuggled the books out of Nazi Germany, will receive \$900,000.



**TURNIN' IN THE WIND**—A collection of windmills in the Texas Panhandle, photographed by T. Lindsay Baker, publisher of a quarterly magazine called *Windmills' Gazette*. Baker, a windmill watcher who has spent years

stalking the American species—fixtures on farms from the 1850s through the 1930s—has documented his findings in "A Field Guide to American Windmills," a book published by the University of Oklahoma Press for \$25.

## Works of Siberian Exile Shown in Warsaw Fortress

By Michael T. Kaufman  
New York Times Service

**WARSAW**—In a badly lighted corner of an old Czarist fortress in Warsaw hang some remarkable paintings that, though largely unknown even by Polish art

historians, evoke the experience of exile, imprisonment and torture with an immediacy and impact similar to that conveyed by Goya's well-known series, "The Horrors of War."

The Polish paintings are the



Detail from an untitled work by Alexander Sochaczewski.

work of a one-time rabbinical student, Alexander Sochaczewski, who spent nearly 20 years working, bound and shackled, in the salt mines of Czarist Siberia after he was sentenced to death in 1862 for his role in the anti-Czarist Polish nationalist movement.

After his release under Czar Alexander's amnesty of 1880, the artist painted scenes he recalled from Siberia, bearing passionate witness to pain, horror and barbarism. He lived and painted in Vienna, Brussels and Munich. At his death in 1923 he had not sold a single painting. He left 124 pictures to a museum in what was then the Polish city of Lwów (which earlier in his life had been Lemberg in Austria-Hungary and is now Lvov in the Soviet Ukraine), with instructions that none ever be sold. In 1956, the authorities in Lvov presented the works to Poland. A few were put on display at the Citadel, the riverside fortress in which tens of thousands of Polish patriots, nationalists and revolutionaries were confined over the span of more than a century.

The paintings hang at the end of long corridors of cells, many bearing the names of the historic figures who occupied them, such as Romuald Traugott, who was executed as leader of the 1831 uprising; Felix Dzierzynski, founder of the Soviet secret police; the prewar Polish leader Józef Piłsudski; and Rosa Luxemburg, founder of Socialist parties in Poland and Germany.

The largest painting is a very large tableau entitled "Farewell to Europe," depicting a group of exiles, men and women, passing under guard as they cross the snowy Urals on their way to Siberia. Some of the male prisoners have half their heads, mustaches and beards shaved, apparently to hamper escape. Others have their faces tattooed with identifying marks. One guard is threatening a manaced man with his fist.

There are smaller pictures, showing long lines of prisoners moving over snowy wastes, watched by whip-bearing men on horseback. Much in Polish art is macabre, evoking the martyrdom of saints or legendary figures, but the Sochaczewski paintings are among the few works of art in Poland, or anywhere for that matter, that depict the suffering of ordinary people tortured in contemporary times.

Poles, who come by in school groups, tend to be silent but to spend a long time looking at the pictures. An American news correspondent based in Moscow was amazed that the works were allowed to be shown. He said that even though the oppressors in the paintings were the soldiers and guards of a Czarist regime toppled by the Communist revolution, the paintings could not even now be displayed in the Soviet Union since viewers would immediately make the connection to the Soviet camps of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago."

Those connections are clearly also made in Poland. At least five generations of Poles have faced deportation to Siberia, with the last group of exiles being sent during the first few years after World War II. Less than a decade earlier, hundreds of thousands of Poles were deported after the Hitler-Stalin

### Americans Start Trek On Marco Polo's Trail

**ISLAMABAD, Pakistan**—Two Americans have set out on a 4,000-mile (6,500-kilometer) expedition from the north Pakistan town of Gilgit to Beijing, following the trail of Marco Polo, the official Radio Pakistan reported.

It said the journey would take two and a half months using camels, horses and yaks where there were no roads suitable for vehicles, particularly in the desert. Tourism officials in Islamabad said the two, Harry Rutstein and Michael Winn, left Thursday.

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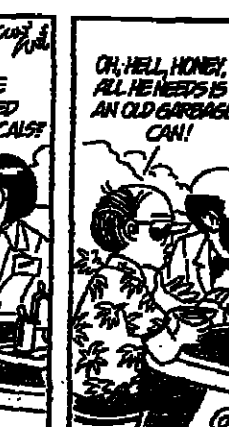
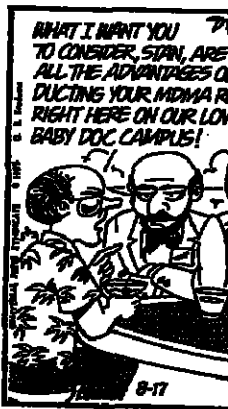
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## ARTS / LEISURE

New Dreyfus Affair  
Over Site of Statue

By Michael Gibson  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — When François Mitterrand was elected president of France he decided to give the country, and Paris in particular, some monuments to important historical figures. One of these was Alfred Dreyfus.

The minister of culture, Jack Lang, asked the artist and sculptor for L'Express magazine, to take part in the project. Tim produced a small version of a statue showing Dreyfus at attention, raising the hilt of his broken sword before his face in a traditional military salute.

Lang wanted to install the monument at the Ecole Militaire — the very place where Dreyfus stood at attention while his uniform was stripped of the insignia of rank and his sword broken. It would have been a handsome choice, but it has created a government dispute that has spilled over into public debate.

On Oct. 15, 1894, 3-year-old Pierre Dreyfus took his father's hand, walked him to the door and kissed him goodbye. Five years were to pass before they met again. Captain Alfred Dreyfus, then 35 years old, had an appointment in the office of a colleague at the war ministry for what he thought was going to be a routine meeting of the general staff. Instead, he was charged with high treason and immediately imprisoned. After a parody of a trial he was found guilty of selling military secrets to the Germans, publicly stripped of his rank and transported to Devil's Island.

Dreyfus later declared that he resisted the overwhelming urge to commit suicide because he wanted to be vindicated and reinstated for

his children's sake. The evidence against Dreyfus had been fabricated to protect the real culprit, Major Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, a spendthrift in urgent need of money. The general staff believed that by condemning Dreyfus it was protecting the honor of the French Army, the anchoring assumption was that Dreyfus, as a Jew, was an outsider and consequently expendable.

Fortunately, the honor of France found some brilliant defenders in people such as Jean Jaurès, Georges Clemenceau and the writers Charles Péguy and Emile Zola; the latter's famous "J'accuse" earned him a one-year jail sentence.

"L'affaire Dreyfus" split France down the middle. Against Dreyfus stood "the higher interests of the nation," the right and various "patriotic" organizations created in the heat of the moment. For him stood justice, the left and the League of the Rights of Man, created in response to Zola's libel trial. But things were not really that simple.

Political parties were torn apart, families divided, friendships wrecked and French society so strongly polarized that traces of that now distant ordeal, including the anti-Semitism, lingered in the French mentality for a long time.

Even the army did not present a united front in this matter: Major Georges Picquart, who had just been named director of the army information service, became convinced that Esterhazy was the real culprit and he passed on the evidence to the president of the Senate. As a result, Picquart was hastily promoted and shipped off to Tunisia.

In time Dreyfus was vindicated. In 1906 he was reinstated in the army and awarded the Legion of Honor. By then, however, the public had lost interest. The German military attaché who had received the secrets from Esterhazy published his memoirs in 1930, confirming Dreyfus's innocence. Alfred Dreyfus died five years later in Paris, at age 76.

The importance of these events for France, the way in which the outcome reflected favorably on the French sense of republican justice, and the courage and dignity that Dreyfus had shown throughout his ordeal made him appear an obvious choice to Mitterrand. But the decision to erect the monument, and above all the proposed location, have caused controversy.

The Dreyfus project had been kept secret until recently. The news broke when the minister of defense, Charles Hernu, made a public statement about it. In his view, the Ecole Militaire was not an appropriate location. "For one thing," he said, "the place is not open to the public." He suggested putting the statue in the old Ecole Polytechnique, which Dreyfus attended.

The French press has been tempted to describe this mild exchange between Lang and Hernu and the attending public debate as "une nouvelle affaire Dreyfus." L'Express says "some people" feel the presence of the statue inside the

Mitterrand's list was not a partisan one. It included, for instance, monuments to former President Georges Pompidou (on the Champs Elysees), the resistance hero Jean Moulin (facing the Pompidou Center), Pierre Mendès France (in the Luxembourg Gardens) and Léon Blum (in the Tuileries). Blum's 1936 *Front Populaire* obtained social advantages for workers including a 40-hour week and annual paid vacations — a fact that did not make him popular with the right — and when the Socialist government of the republic proposed placing his monument on Place Léon Blum, in the 11th arrondissement, it ran into obstruction from Mayor Jacques Chirac's conservative city government.

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Ecôle Militaire would be a form of provocation. Jean Daniel, editor of *Le Nouvel Observateur* magazine writes that "it is not easy for the army to acknowledge a sin," and suggests that it might be equally appropriate to place the monument in front of the Palais de Justice, where Dreyfus was tried.

"In my monument," says Tim, "Dreyfus is provoking no one. He is shown saluting his ideals, which are the ideals of an officer, and saluting, too, all those whose efforts ultimately saved him: Zola, Clemenceau and Jaurès, but also that portion of public opinion that forced the general staff to back down. Dreyfus's sword was broken, but this did not prevent him from remaining faithful to the values it represented in his sight, doing everything in his power to recover the lost honor of his calling. This, in my opinion, is the highest form of the military spirit can attain quite appropriately be placed elsewhere too, but I would be sorry that the army should lose the moral benefit of its presence. Dreyfus was an exemplary figure after all — a soldier who, against all odds, remained faithful to his idea of what an officer should be."

The monument is scheduled to be finished in December, by which time some agreement on its location should have been reached.

Stephen Holden of the *New York Times* on "The Bride": "This loose, free-wheeling remake of 'The Bride of Frankenstein,' directed by Franc Roddam, never makes up its mind whether it is a horror movie spoof or an earnest exploration of the genre's myths. The midge Rinaldo (David Rappaport) befriends Viktor (Clancy Brown), the dimwitted lug who has fled the castle of his creator, Baron Frankenstein (Sting), who sounds like a Nazi racial propagandist expressing warped feminist sympathies as he concocts a 'new woman.' Eva (Jennifer Beals). Eva is supposed to become an accomplished equestrian and a cunning wit, but in her riding scenes Beals communicates only fearful discomfort, and when she wows the local gentry with her moves at Shakespeare she speaks in a near-monotone."

Sheila Benson of the *Los Angeles Times* on "Dance With a Stranger": "The heat and hunger of an obsessive love affair are the background for this ripe, dark British film. Ruth Ellis (Miranda Richardson) is the white-blond hostess of a London 'private club' with rooms available upstairs. David Blackely (Rupert Everett) is a sulky, pretty toff who is brought into her life late one night in 1954 by the stolid Des Cussan (Ian Holm), a good sort, dangerously self-effacing and obviously infatuated with Ruth. She is a young woman who has been cruelly illuminating screenplay on a real-life affair that grew into a celebrated crime of passion. She and the director, Mike Newell, are very good at keeping us off-balance as to which of these three will be pushed into violence. It seems impossible that the film, named best foreign film at Cannes this year, is the theater-trained Richardson's first, and Everett and Holm are perfect foils for her."

Walter Goodman of the *New York Times* on "Volumen": "The story, concocted by Keith Crichtlow, with snappy dialogue by Ken Levine and David Isaacs, follows the adventures of Lawrence Bourne 3d (Tom Hanks), ne'er-do-well scion of the family that owns Maine, Lawrence's father (George Plimpton), who prefers to think of his son as an orphan, refuses to pay the Yale senior's gambling debts despite the prospect that a bookie will have the youth's hips broken. So Lawrence, in dinner jacket, barbers his way aboard a plane full of Peace Corps volunteers (it's the '60s) heading for Thailand. Once there, Lawrence decides he would rather have his hips broken, but there's no getting out of it. His group, whose mission is to build a bridge in a remote jungle village, includes John Candy as a rah-rah, self-improving engineer and Rita Wilson as an earnest young woman whose bedtime reading is "Profiles in Courage." Nicholas Meyer directs, with a steady hand."

The workers came across traces of oil paint while removing layers of plaster in the hallway of Frogmore House near Windsor Castle, the British royal family's country residence. A careful inspection by

art historians and restorers turned up a series of murals depicting scenes from Vergil's *Aeneid*.

Frogmore House, near the village of Windsor, 21 miles west of London, has a resident housekeeper and is used for informal royal parties.

The discovery of the murals was kept secret by officials and historians. A Department of the Environment official was quoted as saying that publicity would have brought demands to open Frogmore House to the public.



Tim with model of his Dreyfus statue.

## The Model Role of Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun

By John Russell

*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Some there were whose hearts leaped up when it was made known earlier this month that Wilhelmina Holladay was going forward with her projected National Museum of Women's Art in Washington. Women artists have suffered, and suffer still, from the indifference of curators, dealers and critics. Not least have they suffered from the indifference, if not the downright hostility, of male artists.

To have a museum of their own to go to is very tempting to women artists who know that if it comes to a choice between showing a male artist and a woman artist of comparable stature, most museums and many dealers will go for the men.

Even so, my feeling is that a segregated museum is no more a compliment to women artists than a segregated bus was a compliment to blacks. In this matter, the last word was said by Georgia O'Keeffe when she was invited to take part in a women artists' exhibition being organized during World War II by Peggy Guggenheim.

Guggenheim delegated the choice of the artists to men. The fact that the men in question were a formidable bunch — Marcel Duchamp, André Breton, James Johnson Sweeney and James Thrall Soby — did not make the idea any more acceptable to O'Keeffe. She walked into Guggenheim's gallery, stared her straight in the eye and said, "I am not a woman painter."

All this was much in my mind when I read the memoirs of Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun, arguably the most successful woman artist of all time and quite certainly the one who seems to have had the best time. Born in Paris in 1755, she died there in 1842. It was a very long life, and it traversed a great many convulsions — social, political and military.

But Vigée-Lebrun had a great flair for getting away in time. She moved from one country to another and was as familiar with England, Russia, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy as with France.

She was gifted, unaffected, funny and staid. Though she saw a lot of grand people, she habitually dressed down, rather than up, and she claimed never to have had anyone else do her hair.

It was not every good painter, of either sex, who could win an accolade of the kind that Vigée-Lebrun got from Sir Joshua Reynolds, first president of the Royal Academy in London. Faced in 1781 with her portrait of Marie Antoinette, Reynolds said that it was as fine as the work of any painter, living or dead, and in particular finer than Van Dyck.

She had a vast range of acquaintance. Among others, she knew Byron, Talleyrand, Benjamin Franklin, Catherine the Great and the future King George IV of England at the time when they were the key people in Europe.

She also knew the best actors, the best singers, the best writers and the best painters of her day. Voltaire, near death, kissed her portrait over and over again. She made a great deal of money with her work and kept enough of it to ensure herself a carefree old age.

Was she not, therefore, a paragon among women artists? A model of immunity from prejudice?

Agence France-Presse STRASBOURG, France — A gas-powered musical organ called a "pyrophone," invented by a Frenchman in 1872, will go on display this autumn in Tokyo, its first public display in 100 years.

The organ, reconstructed after it was found by chance in the cellar of a Strasbourg museum 30 years ago, was been chosen by the organizers of an exhibition in October to celebrate the centennial of the introduction of gas to Japan. The Japanese went to Strasbourg after last month.

The French will not get to hear what a patent described as the pyrophone's "gentle and agreeable" tone until Gaz de France marks its 150th anniversary in 1988.

The organ, apparently the only one of its kind, is seven feet (2.13 meters) high and four feet wide, with a two-octave keyboard on which each key corresponds to a gas burner at the end of a glass pipe. When a key is played, the heat of the flame is applied to the pipe, producing vibrations.

When found in 1954 during a museum inventory, the organ was missing parts. French gas engineers rebuilt it. Its repertoire is somewhat limited because the keyboard is small and what one restorer called "acoustic inertia" affects the pipes in the low notes.



Detail of Vigée-Lebrun self-portrait with her daughter.

Someone to be cherished, studied and if possible emulated? To answer that, we have to know her work at first hand, and we have to study her memoirs. Her work is widely scattered and often difficult to see, and it was a misfortune that the Vigée-Lebrun exhibition that was organized in 1982 by Joseph Baillio for the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth did not have a better circulation. Edgar Munnich, curator at the Frick Collection, said at the time that Vigée-Lebrun "established early on her individual sense of color and elegant manner of painting; creamy and unassuming, as though she somehow mixed her pigments with crème fraîche."

Vigée-Lebrun's memoirs, like her paintings, are more talked about than read. Till 1984, they were available in full — when found at all — only in an edition published in 1869 and long out of print. (They have never been translated into English.) I reached out an eager hand, therefore, for a two-volume edition in paperback that appeared in Paris last year.

A straight reprint of the original edition, un-indexed, it has only vestigial notes that are for the most part a travesty of editing. This, if ever, is a text that calls for proper commentary.

That said, the memoirs in themselves are endlessly amusing. They adjust and correct whatever notions we may have of Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun's life as having been one of privileged euphoria. It is true that she was everywhere welcome in what could then be called, with justice, "the best society." Rare were the occasions on which she ate a bad meal or sat down with a bore. Her work was unfailingly successful. Portraits by the hundreds in oil and pastel are recorded in the 1869 edition of her memoirs, and nobody ever seems to have been anything but delighted by them.

She had her troubles, though. Her marriage at the age of 20 to Jean-Baptiste Lebrun might have seemed like a good idea, in that Lebrun was in the picture business in a big way, had lent many fine pictures to copy, and had in general an established position.

As it turned out, he was a scoundrel who had already committed himself to marriage with a woman who had helped him in business. Once he had wriggled out of that, he "looked after" his new wife by "taking care of" her substantial earnings, leaving her with a sum in pocket money that a schoolboy would have despised. The only good thing that can be said of him, whether by her or by us, is that he stood up for her when it was said that she was a person of no talent who gave her name to pictures that had been painted by men.

In France, in England and elsewhere, Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun was the object of personal attacks prompted by envy, jealousy and malice, to which she replied with a spirited rebuttal. Even Jacques Louis David, an artist of high genius, resented her so much that he lent himself to every calumny that was fomented against her. (He also took care to keep even open in his studio a book in which her success was attributed to a disreputable association with a man whom she detested.)

Incidents of this kind — and they were many — were the more absurd in that Vigée-Lebrun was an exemplary colleague. Though best known for her portraits of women, she came on good and strong in portraits of men whom she admired. Among them was the painter Hubert Robert, whose portrait by her is in the Louvre. Looking at the spontaneous, full-hearted individual she portrayed, we see at once the man who is the subject of one of the best of her portraits in prose.

Hubert Robert, by her account, could paint a picture as fast as he could write a letter. Convivial to the point of dining out up to 362 times a year, he was physically reckless to the point almost of madness — risking his life on the topmost point of the Colosseum in Rome for a trivial wager, inexcusable at bad games even in his 60s, and a master at that same age of acrobatic impersonations and impromptu circus turns.

It is for portraits of this kind that Vigée-Lebrun's memoirs are a continual delight. A discerning reader will also admire the fortitude with which she dismisses the hurts and rejections that in a another person might have been matter for a lifetime of whining and recrimination. In this and other ways, Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun was a true "role model." Whether or not we get the National Museum of Women's Art, there are not many women, and not many men, who are in her class as a human being.



Alfred Dreyfus

## 'Year of the Dragon' Is Grandiose Mess by Cimino

By Paul Attanasio

*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — "Year of the Dragon" is the kind of sprawling, grandiose mess that only Michael Cimino could make, a sometimes vivid, often hilariously overwrought thriller.

Chinatown is exploding in a long war. Enter Stanley White (Mickey Rourke), Vietnam vet and the most decorated flatfoot in New York. He's tough, he's honest, and he just won't quit till Chinatown is cleaned up. As we're endlessly reminded, he's got hundreds of years of history to contend with as well as a young upstart named Joey Tai (John Lone) who jumps to the throne of the top Triad, or crime family. Stanley's fellow cops won't help him, and a TV reporter named Tracy Tzu (Ariane) gives him a big pain, too.

In part, "Year of the Dragon" is an attempt by Cimino to return to his roots — he co-wrote "Magnum Force" and directed "Thunderbolt

and Lightning." He has a flair for sequences (there's a spectacularly effective car chase and foot race) and a vague idea of what makes a killer line, like "Do I feel lucky today?" His instincts are right — the movie is out-sized, and one has the sense that he'd recognize the right dialogue if he heard it. But what he comes up with is a series of outrageous booters such as "I've got scar tissue on my soul" or "I carried the cross with you, in Brooklyn and in Queens."

Cimino defines the border between greatness and the mere desire for greatness. He's so busy trying to elevate his characters into symbols of the American Dream, and where it went wrong (Vietnam), that he never rounds them out. And he's a bear for detail, a sort of million-dollar research assistant who can't stop showing off his homework.

He is so in love with his own stuff, he leaves the actors out of the picture. Rourke's great strength, since his indelible cameo as an arsonist in "Body Heat," has been his cultivation of quiet: His soft-spo-



CHINESE TREASURES — A portrait of Kangxi (1654-1722), fourth emperor of the Qing dynasty, is among the more than 120 "Treasures of the Forbidden City" from the Palace Museum in Beijing, one of two City" from the Palace Museum in China on show through wide-ranging exhibitions on China on show through Sunday at the Martin Gropius building in West Berlin.

ken muttering conveys a queer menace; playing the agitation, the brooding rodomontade of Stanley White, he's just plain silly. Lone is pretty but unconvincing.

The movie is composed in deep, rich hues, but too much has been made of Cimino's "painterly" eye; the movement of his big canvases, as the camera cranes against the grain of the moiré, is impressively organized, but he's such a sucker for crowd scenes, the movie ends up looking cluttered. There's a vividness to some of the images (particularly the silhouettes of the climax, and a confrontation between Rourke and Lone that's shot with almost no fill-light), there's also something show-offy about them.

Cimino might make a good movie if he were forced to shoot something else a script, and banned from hiring extras, but he'll never do it. He's an auteur, and our best example of auteurism's limits.

Capsule reviews of other films recently released in the United States:

Walter Goodman of the *New York Times* on "Volumen": "The story, concocted by Keith Crichtlow, with snappy dialogue by Ken Levine and David Isaacs, follows the adventures of Lawrence Bourne 3d (Tom Hanks), ne'er-do-well scion of the family that owns Maine, Lawrence's father (George Plimpton), who prefers to think of his son as an orphan, refuses to pay the Yale senior's gambling debts despite the prospect that a bookie will have the youth's hips broken. So Lawrence, in dinner jacket, barbers his way aboard a plane full of Peace Corps volunteers (it's the '60s) heading for Thailand. Once there, Lawrence decides he would rather have his hips broken, but there's no getting out of it. His group, whose mission is to build a bridge in a remote jungle village, includes John Candy as a rah-rah, self-improving engineer and Rita Wilson as an earnest young woman whose bedtime reading is "Profiles in Courage." Nicholas Meyer directs, with a steady hand."

The workers came across traces of oil paint while removing layers of plaster in the hallway of Frogmore House near Windsor Castle, the British royal family's country residence. A careful inspection by

art historians and restorers turned up a series of murals depicting scenes from Vergil's *Aeneid*.

Frogmore House, near the village of Windsor, 21 miles west of London, has a resident housekeeper and is used for informal royal parties.

The discovery of the murals was kept secret by officials and historians. A Department of the Environment official was quoted as saying that publicity would have brought demands to open Frogmore House to the public.

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French Gas-Powered Organ  
To Go on Display in Tokyo

Agence France-Presse STRASBOURG, France — A gas-powered musical organ called a "pyrophone," invented by a Frenchman in 1872, will go on display this autumn in Tokyo, its first public display in 100 years.

The organ, reconstructed after it was found by chance in the cellar of a Strasbourg museum 30 years ago, was been chosen by the organizers of an exhibition in October to celebrate the centennial of the introduction of gas to Japan. The Japanese went to Strasbourg after last month.

The French will not get to hear what a patent described as the pyrophone's "gentle and agreeable" tone until Gaz de France marks its 150th anniversary in 1988.

The organ, apparently the only one of its kind, is seven feet (2.13 meters) high and four feet wide, with a two-octave keyboard on which each key corresponds to a gas burner at the end of a glass pipe. When a key is played, the heat of the flame is applied to the pipe, producing vibrations.

When found in 1954 during a museum inventory, the organ was missing parts. French gas engineers rebuilt it. Its repertoire is somewhat limited because the keyboard is small and what one restorer called "acoustic inertia" affects the pipes in the low notes.

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Amsterdam Monday 26th August  
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Monte Carlo Thursday 12th and Friday 13th September  
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Brussels Thursday 12th and Friday 13th September  
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Copenhagen Monday 26th and Tuesday 27th August  
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Geneva Monday 16th September  
Hamburg Friday 30th August  
Monte Carlo Monday 9th September  
Munich Wednesday 4th September and morning of Thursday 5th September  
Oslo Tuesday 27th August  
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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Slips Again on U.S., Europe Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — The dollar was mostly lower Friday as dealers considered new reports on the sluggishness of the U.S. economy. Dealers said the currency traded quietly in a narrow range in New York after an erratic day on European markets.

Dealers said that the dollar has been pressured all week by soft U.S. economic data, including Friday's news of a 2.4-percent decline in July housing starts. Earlier this week, data showed industrial production rose only a modest 0.2 percent in July and U.S. retail sales increased 0.4 percent.

Some dealers said that further proof of the dollar's underlying weakness was its failure to derive support from Thursday's larger-than-expected rise in the U.S. money supply and the Bundesbank's reduction in two key interest rates. "It's a rather quiet market with continued bearish pressure on the dollar," said Jeffrey Mondschheim of

Merrill Lynch. He said that trading was affected by the disappointing housing-starts report, indicating slower economic growth. Mr. Mondschheim also said that the dollar might find a little more pressure, but added that he expects a rebound.

Other dealers said that they expect the dollar to drop further, but now are waiting until early next week for the next major move.

The dollar finished in New York at 2.753 Deutsche marks, down from 2.759 on Thursday; 8.425 French francs, down from 8.435; 2.236 Swiss francs, down from 2.271; 3.1085 Dutch guilders, down from 3.1136, and 236.75 Japanese yen, unchanged.

Traders in Europe said that sentiment favored a further decline in the U.S. currency, but operators were unwilling to go into the week-end holding large short positions.

The pound closed in London at \$1.3993, up from Thursday's

\$1.3960. In New York, it eased to \$1.4015 from \$1.4020.

The pound was unaffected by news of a drop in the British retail sales index to an annual rate of 6.9 percent in July. It also showed little reaction to a hardening of North Sea crude oil prices and oil product prices following reports of an Iraqi attack on Iran's main oil depot on Kharg Island in the Gulf.

"Sterling is showing little sensitivity to oil news at the moment," one dealer said Friday.

Other late dollar rates in Europe, compared with Thursday's late rate, 2.2635 Swiss francs, down from 2.2755; 56.0725 Belgian francs, down from 56.5400, and 3.1145 Dutch guilders, up from 3.1090. It was fixed at 8.456 French francs in Paris, where banks were closed Thursday for a holiday.

Earlier in Tokyo, the dollar ended at 237.00 yen, down from 237.625.

(UPI, Reuters, JHT, AP)

## Turkish Growth Expected to Slow

ANKARA — Turkey's economic growth rate is expected to decline this year and fall well short of government targets, the State Statistics Institute said Friday.

Gross national product at 1988 prices is expected to grow by 3.9 percent, down from 5.9 percent in 1984, SSI said. Gross domestic product should grow by 3.8 percent, down from 3.8 percent. GNP measures the total value of a nation's goods and services, including income from foreign investments. GDP is the same measure, excluding income from foreign investments.

The figures compare with a government target for GNP growth of 5.5 percent and for GDP of 5.1 percent. Industrial output was expected to rise by 4.5 percent, down from 8.8 percent last year, and agricultural output by 2.6 percent compared with 3.7 percent, SSI said.

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## U.S. Political Consulting Becomes Big Business

By Adam Clymer  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Political consulting in the United States used to be as seasonal as Christmas trees. Between Labor Day in early September and Election Day in November, pollsters, television commercial producers and political advisers spent 100-hour weeks trying to get their candidate-clients into office. Then they faded from sight until the next election.

The industry has always refused to respond to inquiries about how much money it makes, but one thing was clear: Cash flow problems abounded. As Joseph Cerrell, president of the American Association of Political Consultants, put it: "What guys were doing was trying to make a million in the election, and sitting back and trying not to spend it all before the next election."

But the monetary peaks and valleys have recently smoothed out. Campaigns last longer and produce more revenue. Political consultants have diversified.

The old stereotypes hold that only Republicans have a strong business sense, but as Ann F. Lewis, former political director of the Democratic National Committee, put it: "It is no longer true that a Democratic consultant with a keen business sense is one who just knows enough not to let the campaign borrow his American Express card."

The list of extracurricular activities is long. Mr. Cerrell has moved his Los Angeles company toward old-fashioned public relations. Patrick Caddell, who helped promote Jimmy Carter, has done market research for another Georgia institution: the Coca-Cola Co. (he helped research the market viability of new Coke). David Garth, who counts Mayor Edward I. Koch in New York and Mayor Tom Bradley in Los Angeles on his client roster, has worked on advertising campaigns for the Dime Savings Bank and Avis. And Robert Squier, who worked for Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968, now makes public television films.

Political consultants are planning their businesses, paying more attention to profits and looking for new clients.

This can be sensitive: Candidates can be allergic to their advisers' joining forces with what an opponent could call a special interest. This is particularly true among Democrats, said Doty Lynch, a Democratic poll taker, who said, "Some Democrats tend to be anti-business."

But business clients, the consultants say, are delighted to hire advisers with political connections.

Black, Manafort, Stone & Kelly, run by Charles Black Jr., a leading Republican strategist in Alexandria, Virginia, did just that for Tosco Inc., which sought a loan guarantee for synthetic fuels production. Black, Manafort offered it tips on who to see in which department and what kind of arguments to make to members of Congress.

Political experience, particularly knowledge of polling techniques, can be helpful in corporate marketing. Mr. Garth argues that prevailing market research techniques often are more expensive and less informative than political surveys. When he was hired by Avis to help devise a marketing strategy for frequent renters, he worked with Penn & Schoen, the poll takers he most often uses politically, to organize surveys of car renters, using the results to guide an advertising agency in devising a national campaign.

The consultants are secretive about finances, although they sometimes confirm a particular fee. Mr. Garth, for example, said that his company, The Garth Group, receives \$25,000 a month from Mr. Koch's re-election campaign, for which he and his staff handle everything from fliers to television ads. They also get a 15 percent commission on all the ads placed, which can run into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

But Mr. Garth's candor on finances is the exception. There is virtually no information available about fees from nonpolitical business. "I just tell people it's a multi-



Robert Squier

million-dollar industry," said Mr. Cerrell, who did say that his company, Cerrell Associates Inc., had net fee income of \$1.3 million in 1984.

Larry Sabato, a University of Virginia professor, estimated the industry's national revenues for election work at between \$28 million and \$42 million for 1984. A senior Republican operative suggested that a hard-working consultant could expect to net \$100,000 a year, and perhaps another \$50,000 in commissions for ads.

Political consulting has come a long way since its inception in 1933, when proponents of a flood control and irrigation project in California hired Clem Whitaker and Leone Smith Baxter to defend the project against the attacks of Pacific Gas and Electric. Apparently, they succeeded: California voters approved the scheme.

California, with its well-financed referendum campaigns, proved an excellent breeding ground for the industry. Whitaker & Baxter, as the company the two formed was called, were followed by Spencer-Roberts, whose Stuart Spencer is still active for Republicans today.

The business started to flourish in the 1960s, with the spread of television commercials, polling and direct mail, techniques that demanded expertise beyond most politicians'. Today consultants pitch themselves as specialists, often referring candidates to others for different services (sometimes, insiders say, for a kickback).

## Dirckx Gets Top Finance Post at SGB

By Brenda Erdmann  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Générale de Banque SA of Brussels has appointed André Dirckx finance director, succeeding Georges Ugeux, who has joined Morgan Stanley International in London.

Mr. Dirckx turns over his duties as head of the bank's Antwerp office to Walter Corby.

Essex Australia Ltd. has named David McEvoy general manager, exploration. Mr. McEvoy returns to Sydney after six years in the United States with Esso Exploration and Exxon Corp., the parent company of Exxon. He succeeds Bruce McKay, who was transferred to Houston to be operations manager for the division of Exxon that is responsible for the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

I.P. Sharp Associates Ltd., a software consultancy specializing in international business-communications systems, has opened an office in Amsterdam headed by Ruud van der Linden.

Barclays Bank PLC said David Acland has been appointed non-executive chairman-designate of the investment management arm of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, which will incorporate the investment management business of de Zoete & Bevan and Barclays Investment Management Ltd. Alan Foster, a partner in de Zoete, has been named executive deputy chairman-designate and David Moss, managing director of BIML, has been appointed executive vice chairman-designate. During the interim period, Mr. Acland will succeed Robin Hoyer Millar as chairman of BIML. Separately, Barclays has appointed Andrew Buchan a local director for the bank in Scotland. He comes to Barclays from Royal Bank of Scotland, where he was general manager, central region.

European Brazilian Bank Ltd., a London-based consortium, has appointed Fernando Baptista Martins its representative in Brazil. Based in Rio de Janeiro, he succeeds Marco Aurelio Machado da Silva, who retired.

## THE EUROMARKETS

## STAGS Withdrawn After Tepid Reception

By Christopher Pizzey  
Reuters

LONDON — The withdrawal of the first stripped-bonds issue based on British government debt was the Eurobond market's center of attention Friday, but dealers said the move was no surprise after its indifferent reception.

The \$309.25-million issue, launched last week by lead manager Quader Securities Ltd., was known as "sterling transferrable accruing government securities," or STAGS.

Otherwise, the market ended a quiet day slightly firmer, with prices given a boost during the afternoon by gains on U.S. credit markets, dealers said.

An official at the co-lead manager for the issue, Charterhouse Japhet PLC, said it had failed to attract enough interest among potential managers. He added that the supplies of the government bond backing the issue, the Treasury 15 1/2-percent bond due in

1998, had already been sold in the market.

A sterling-straight trader at a British merchant bank commented, "I can't say that I'm surprised that it's been pulled. We saw hardly any client interest in it." Other traders agreed, one saying that the issue "was perhaps a little too innovative for our market to take."

The week's new issue activity was featured by a rush of yen/dollar dual-currency issues coupled with some activity among perpetual floaters, dealers said.

Nikko Securities Ltd. said it would launch on Friday night a 25-billion-yen bond, redeemable for \$115.96 million for an effective exchange rate of 215.6 yen to the dollar. Unlike the previous issues this week, which paid 8 percent over 10 years, this bond will pay 7 1/4 percent over 5 years.

The total amount of yen/dollar issues launched during the week was 190 billion yen, and dealers said more bonds of this type appear to be in the offing.

Midland Bank PLC's \$500-million primary capital perpetual floating-rate note ended slightly lower on the when-issued market Friday at a discount of about 42.5 basis points. However, this is still within the total fees of 65 basis points.

One new floater was launched Friday, a \$125-million issue for Chrysler Financial Corp. with an initial tranche of \$75 million. The 7-year note pays 3/4 point over the six-month London interbank offered rate. The lead manager was Morgan Guaranty Ltd.

It ended within the 140 basis point total fees at a discount of about 112.5 basis points.

Dealers said that initial reactions to the Chrysler issue were mixed. They noted that borrowers in the floating-rate-note sector tend to be banks, countries or supranationals. However, some felt that the high coupon on the note and the hefty fees could well attract some interest from investors.

## Policy Shifts For Farming

(Continued from Page 9)

countries, where population growth is rapid and people are often low on the food ladder, is critical to growth in U.S. agricultural export sales.

Developing countries present the United States with an unusual opportunity. By providing increased food aid and long-term development assistance, the United States can help these countries improve their national well-being and political stability. At the same time, improvements in income in those countries will mean stronger demand for U.S. exports, especially farm exports. Helping those countries achieve faster economic growth and better income distribution may be the only realistic way of matching growth in world food demand to prospective increases in United States agricultural output.

This column was written by Marvin Duncan and Mark Drabentz, economists at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Missouri.

Plants have fed the world and cured its ills since life began.

Now we're destroying their principal habitat at the rate of 50 acres every minute.

We live on this planet by courtesy of the earth's green cover. Plants protect fragile soils from erosion, regulate the atmosphere, maintain water supplies for agriculture and prevent formation of deserts. Without plants man could not survive.

Yet, knowing this, we are destroying our own life-support system at such an alarming rate that it has already become a crisis — a crisis for ourselves and an even bigger one for our children.

The figures alone should tell the story — we destroy a tropical rain forest three times the size of Switzerland every year; within 25 years only fragments of the vast Malaysian and Indonesian forests will remain.

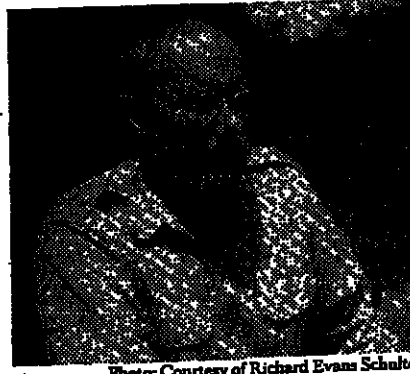


Photo: Courtesy of Richard Evans Schultes  
Dr. Richard Evans Schultes, director of the Botanical Museum at Harvard University, has spent 13 years in the Amazon jungle collecting the 'magic' plants of myth and legend and making them available to Western medicine and science. "The drugs of the future," he says, "grow in the primeval jungle."

## What we are destroying

Much of the food, medicines and materials we use every day of our lives is derived from the wild species which grow in the tropics. Yet only a tiny fraction of the world's flowering plants have been studied for possible use. Horrifyingly, some 25,000 of all flowering species are on the verge of extinction.

Once the plants go, they are gone forever. Once the forests go only wastelands remain.

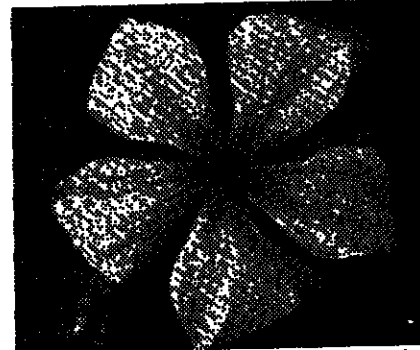


Photo: Mark J. Plotkin  
Cathartus rous. Many of the world's children who have suffered from leukaemia are now alive due to the properties discovered in the rosy periwinkle, which originated in Madagascar where 90% of the forests are already destroyed.

## Who is the villain?

There is no villain — except ignorance and short-sightedness. The desperately poor people who live in the forests have to clear areas for crops and fuel, but they are doing this in such a way that they are destroying their very livelihood.

Add to this the way in which the heart is being ripped out of the forests to meet the demand for tropical timbers and we have a recipe for disaster.

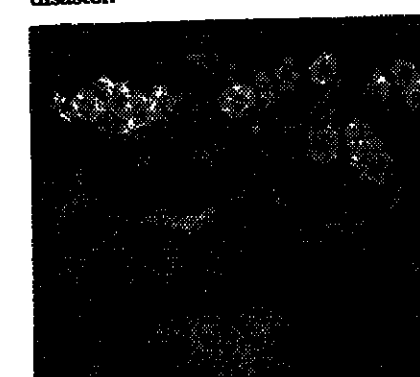


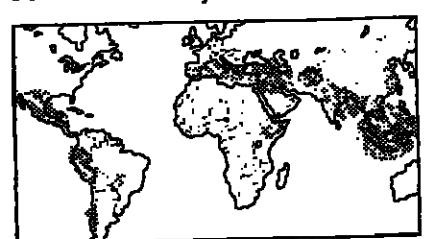
Photo: WWF/H. Jungius  
Disease-resistant potatoes, obtained by cross-breeding wild potatoes from the Andes with domestic varieties, ensure that Ireland will never again experience the blight disease which wiped out its entire crop, leaving a million people to die of starvation.

## What can be done about it?

The problem seems so vast that there is a tendency to shrug and say "What can I do?" But there is an answer. There is something that each and every one of us can do.

## The WWF Plant Conservation Programme

The World Conservation Strategy, published in 1980, is a programme for conserving the world's natural resources whilst managing them for human needs. A practical, international plant conservation programme has been prepared based on WCS principles and is now well under way all around the world.



The Varion Centres. Named after the Russian scientist who identified them. These are the regions in which our major crop plants were first domesticated. Many of these regions contain wild or semi-domesticated relatives of commercial species which can be cross-bred with crop plants to increase yield and resistance to pests and diseases.

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WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION







## SPORTS

# Thursday Was an Extremely Rough Day for Trying to Finish a Race

## Police Bring Coors Bikers to Untimely Halt

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
BOULDER, Colorado — No one had ever seen anything like it in the 11-year history of the Coors International Bicycle Classic: a sea of riders spilling into the city every which way, dodging traffic and looking for a finish line.

First, because a stretch of gravel road was found to be unsafe, there was a last-minute course change before the start of the men's Golden-to-Boulder Mountain Road Race on Thursday morning.

It turned out that that reduced

the race time, plus it put the conclusion of the women's Boulder Mail Criticism closer than expected to the time the men's race finished.

Because of that, traffic cones could not be set up in time along Broadway so that riders could be directed downtown. Then the city police determined that the area could not be secured — and they cut short the race.

They set up a blockade two and one-half miles (4 kilometers) northwest of the planned finish line downtown.

The racers were expected to stop there.

A major problem with police telling the riders "the race has been stopped" was that a large number of the riders do not speak English. Another was that a speeding cyclist completing what was to be an 88-mile race finds it difficult to just stop short. Some did not believe the warnings were for real.

"A racer doesn't trust this kind of information," said Michael Sada, director of the Levi's-Raleigh team. "It took us a lot of talking to riders to get them to stop riding their bicycles."

The winner, Doug Shapiro, said the blockade made things even more unsafe. Shapiro, who had a two-minute lead at that point, turned off the course and rode down side streets before carrying his bike under a fence and pedaling across the finish in an "official" time of 3 hours and 11 minutes.

"You're not going to stop a bunch of riders after going 88 miles," he said. He was declared the winner without much fanfare, and the glory of what some officials called the best Classic stage to date this year was muted.

Shapiro himself kept going "just in case" after passing the blockade. So did the overall leader and the stage's second-place finisher, Greg LeMond.

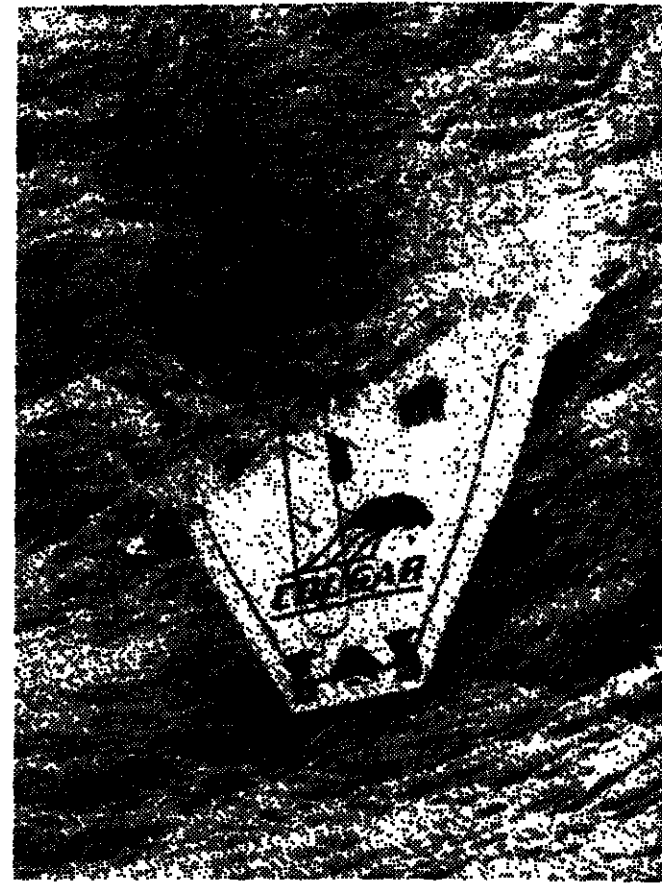
"We thought it was some bull," he said. "We just continued. Then Andy," rider Andy Hampsten, "had to direct us back to the finish because we were all lost."

"We have 800 miles of bike race, starting in San Francisco, and every inch of road has been closed road," said the race director, Michael Ainsor. "All of a sudden we're in Boulder with competing traffic."

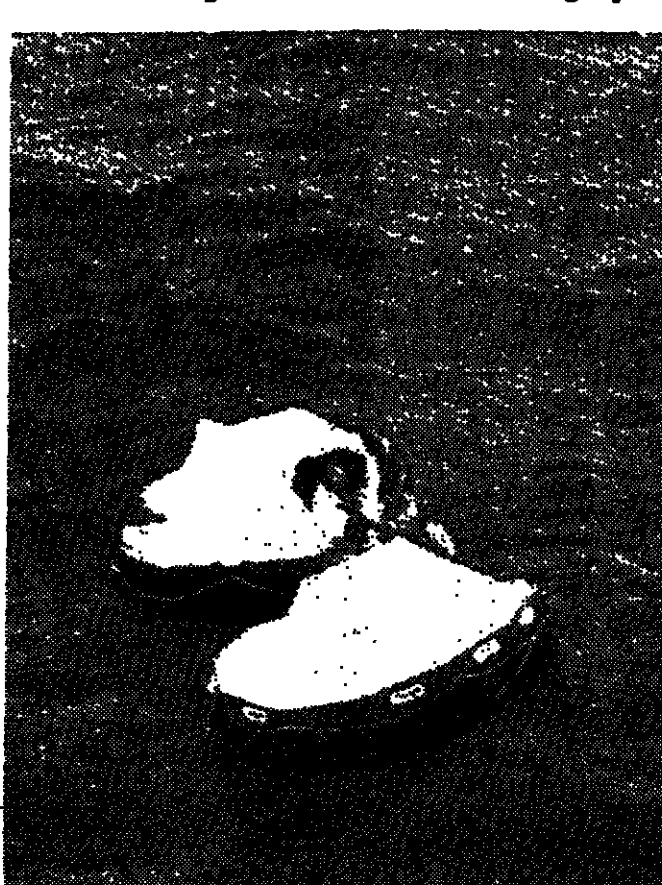
David Grimm, a spokesman for the Boulder Police Department, said Broadway's east and west lanes were to have been separated by cones, so riders could have half the street and cars the other. But, he said, race marshals, who had been busy with the women's race, did not get the cones in place in time. With the men about five minutes from the city limits, police decided on the blockade.

"I really don't think in the final analysis they would have wanted us to send riders down a street that was unsafe," Grimm said. "We took the only decision we had at that minute. It's hard to stop the locomotive once it's left the station."

The troubled race also included a nasty crash five miles into it. The Soviet Union's Sergei Voronin fell when a tree branch became caught in one of his wheels; he suffered a concussion and facial cuts but did not have to finish. (AP, UPI)



Atlantic Challenger bobbed in ocean after hitting object.



Crew drifted almost an hour before rescue by banana boat.

## Powerboat's Rescued Crew Reports Collision

**By Jo Thomas**  
*New York Times Service*  
LONDON — The crew of the Virgin Atlantic Challenger, the powerboat that was on the verge of breaking the trans-Atlantic speed record, was safely ashore Friday and reported that their boat had hit a solid object in the water, sinking within minutes.

The accident occurred in stormy weather Thursday evening, only about two hours from the British lighthouse that marked the end of the 2,850-mile race.

The crew of nine, including a yachtsman who had rowed the Atlantic and a millionaire sponsor whose experience was limited to a canal boat, had been rescued unharmed by a banana boat, the Gestbay, that lumbered up in answer to their mayday calls.

The \$2.1 million Atlantic Challenger, a 65-foot (20-meter), twin-hulled vessel with two 4,000-horsepower engines, was wallowing in the waves, only its bow above surface, 138 miles (222 kilometers) from the finish line at the Bishop Rock Lighthouse in the Isles of Scilly. There, champagne and relatives of the crew had been waiting.

[A floatation bag system kept the Atlantic Challenger from completely sinking until a West German tug began salvage operations Friday, The Associated Press reported.]

Ted Toleman, Atlantic Chal-

lenger's skipper, who with other crew members was whisked off the banana boat by helicopter, reported that his vessel met disaster when it hit something beneath the surface.

"It was something hard — they still don't know what it was," said Tim Powell, the project chairman who talked with Toleman as soon as he arrived ashore. "But the Atlantic Challenger filled with water very quickly. They had no choice. They went through the emergency till they had rehearsed and got out calmly into their dinghies and waited to be picked up."

[One theory was that the craft had hit wreckage from the Air-India jumbo jet that crashed off southwestern Ireland on June 23 with 329 deaths. Two pieces of the jet's wreckage washed up on the Scillies on Monday, The Associated Press reported.]

The evacuation was made so quickly that the crew had no time to use the radio carried to give an alert, Powell said. The mayday message was sent out automatically by radio sets in the lifeboats. They were in the water about an hour before the Gestbay arrived.

Along with Toleman, a former European and British powerboat champion, the crew included Richard Branson, the millionaire co-sponsor of the project; Clay Blyth, a round-the-world yachtsman who

has rowed the Atlantic, and Dag Pike, one of the world's foremost navigators of offshore powerboats. After delays caused by fuel problems, icebergs and whales, the Atlantic Challenger was averaging 40 knots (46 miles per hour) on Thursday and her crew was hoping to sight the Isles of Scilly by 8:30 P.M. She had to reach the finish line by 10:24 to beat the record set in 1952 by the passenger liner S.S. United States.

At 1:30 p.m. Thursday, the Atlantic Challenger made her last refueling stop, 245 miles from the finish line. "We have a superb boat here," Pike said by radio. "It has taken everything we have thrown at it, and the only weak link seems to be the crew."

Shortly before his boat sank, Branson said it and the crew had received "quite a battering." One crewman, Chris Duggan, a Royal Marine, had lost two front teeth in a storm, Branson said, and "although it's been quite a gruelling experience."

Late Thursday night, the crew, all smiling, stepped ashore at St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly.

"I feel pretty miserable," Toleman said. "We took such a battering for at least 2,500 miles, and to get within just over 100 miles and to this to happen is such a tragedy. We went through just about everything to get here, although we are delighted to be alive."

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### Boston Marathon Has \$250,000 Purse

BOSTON (AP) — Sponsors of the Boston Marathon, who decided just a month ago to award prizes for the first time, announced Thursday night that the nation's oldest continually run marathon would have a purse of \$250,000.

Big-name marathons, such as New York and Chicago, offer more than \$270,000 in prize money, while such lesser known ones as the Houston and the Twin Cities offer \$175,000 in prizes. After years of declining participation and the loss of big-name runners, the BAA on July 15 decided to award prize money. Before, winners got a laurel wreath and, along with every other finisher, beer stew.

### For the Record

Joe Walton, coach of the National Football League's New York Jets, was given a series of one-year extensions of his contract. (AP)

The Miami Dolphins traded their NFL rights to U.S. Football League star Anthony Carter to the Minnesota Vikings in return for linebacker Robin Steinfeld and a second-round draft choice in 1986. (AP)

### Quotable

"It's like the wine commercial. We won't play Bernie Kosar before his time." Art Modell, owner of the Cleveland Browns, on his 21-year-old rookie quarterback. (AP)

### Baseball

#### Thursday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	First Game
Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 4	1st Inning: Pittsburgh 1-0, Cincinnati 0-0. 2nd Inning: Pittsburgh 2-0, Cincinnati 0-0. 3rd Inning: Pittsburgh 3-0, Cincinnati 0-0. 4th Inning: Pittsburgh 4-0, Cincinnati 0-0. 5th Inning: Pittsburgh 5-0, Cincinnati 0-0. 6th Inning: Pittsburgh 6-0, Cincinnati 0-0. 7th Inning: Pittsburgh 7-0, Cincinnati 0-0. 8th Inning: Pittsburgh 8-0, Cincinnati 0-0. 9th Inning: Pittsburgh 8-0, Cincinnati 0-0.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 1	1st Inning: St. Louis 1-0, Philadelphia 0-0. 2nd Inning: St. Louis 2-0, Philadelphia 0-0. 3rd Inning: St. Louis 3-0, Philadelphia 0-0. 4th Inning: St. Louis 4-0, Philadelphia 0-0. 5th Inning: St. Louis 5-0, Philadelphia 0-0. 6th Inning: St. Louis 6-0, Philadelphia 0-0. 7th Inning: St. Louis 7-0, Philadelphia 0-0. 8th Inning: St. Louis 8-0, Philadelphia 0-0. 9th Inning: St. Louis 10-0, Philadelphia 0-0.
San Diego 10, Los Angeles 1	1st Inning: San Diego 1-0, Los Angeles 0-0. 2nd Inning: San Diego 2-0, Los Angeles 0-0. 3rd Inning: San Diego 3-0, Los Angeles 0-0. 4th Inning: San Diego 4-0, Los Angeles 0-0. 5th Inning: San Diego 5-0, Los Angeles 0-0. 6th Inning: San Diego 6-0, Los Angeles 0-0. 7th Inning: San Diego 7-0, Los Angeles 0-0. 8th Inning: San Diego 8-0, Los Angeles 0-0. 9th Inning: San Diego 10-0, Los Angeles 0-0.
Montreal 10, New York 1	1st Inning: Montreal 1-0, New York 0-0. 2nd Inning: Montreal 2-0, New York 0-0. 3rd Inning: Montreal 3-0, New York 0-0. 4th Inning: Montreal 4-0, New York 0-0. 5th Inning: Montreal 5-0, New York 0-0. 6th Inning: Montreal 6-0, New York 0-0. 7th Inning: Montreal 7-0, New York 0-0. 8th Inning: Montreal 8-0, New York 0-0. 9th Inning: Montreal 10-0, New York 0-0.
Atlanta 10, Chicago 1	1st Inning: Atlanta 1-0, Chicago 0-0. 2nd Inning: Atlanta 2-0, Chicago 0-0. 3rd Inning: Atlanta 3-0, Chicago 0-0. 4th Inning: Atlanta 4-0, Chicago 0-0. 5th Inning: Atlanta 5-0, Chicago 0-0. 6th Inning: Atlanta 6-0, Chicago 0-0. 7th Inning: Atlanta 7-0, Chicago 0-0. 8th Inning: Atlanta 8-0, Chicago 0-0. 9th Inning: Atlanta 10-0, Chicago 0-0.
San Francisco 10, Houston 1	1st Inning: San Francisco 1-0, Houston 0-0. 2nd Inning: San Francisco 2-0, Houston 0-0. 3rd Inning: San Francisco 3-0, Houston 0-0. 4th Inning: San Francisco 4-0, Houston 0-0. 5th Inning: San Francisco 5-0, Houston 0-0. 6th Inning: San Francisco 6-0, Houston 0-0. 7th Inning: San Francisco 7-0, Houston 0-0. 8th Inning: San Francisco 8-0, Houston 0-0. 9th Inning: San Francisco 10-0, Houston 0-0.
Los Angeles 10, Oakland 1	1st Inning: Los Angeles 1-0, Oakland 0-0. 2nd Inning: Los Angeles 2-0, Oakland 0-0. 3rd Inning: Los Angeles 3-0, Oakland 0-0. 4th Inning: Los Angeles 4-0, Oakland 0-0. 5th Inning: Los Angeles 5-0, Oakland 0-0. 6th Inning: Los Angeles 6-0, Oakland 0-0. 7th Inning: Los Angeles 7-0, Oakland 0-0. 8th Inning: Los Angeles 8-0, Oakland 0-0. 9th Inning: Los Angeles 10-0, Oakland 0-0.
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#### Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
East Division				
Toronto	72	42	.632	—
New York	68	46	.595	4 1/2
Chicago	67	47	.588	5 1/2
Detroit	66	48	.578	6 1/2
Philadelphia	58	54	.518	13
Cleveland	55	55	.500	16 1/2
Boston	45	65	.409	26 1/2
Washington	38	75	.333	33 1/2
West Division				
Los Angeles	69	49	.570	—
San Diego	61	59	.509	2 1/2
Minnesota	53	65	.445	4 1/2
Seattle	53	62	.461	1 1/2
San Francisco	52	61	.460	1 1/2
Kansas City	45	71	.387	2 1/2
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
East Division				
New York	63	43	.594	—
Los Angeles	60	49	.551	—
Atlanta	60	50	.548	5
Philadelphia	57	47	.549	14
Pittsburgh	52	61	.460	17 1/2
Cincinnati	53	78	.297	25 1/2
West Division				
San Diego	68	44	.607	—
Los Angeles	59	53	.527	9
San Francisco	54	58	.483	9
San Francisco	50	60	.450	15 1/2
San Francisco	49	60	.448	17
San Francisco	49	60	.448	17



## U. S. POSTCARD

## Adopting Greyhounds

By Pat Leisner

FROM California to Massachusetts, from Minnesota to Florida, an organization of two dozen volunteers in 13 states is finding homes for hundreds of greyhounds that have run their last race.

The volunteers are breeders, animal lovers and adoptive owners committed to preventing the sleek, graceful racers from being destroyed.

Linaea McCaffery, for example, borrows a van on weekends for a round trip of 140 miles (225 kilometers) to cart dogs from the Plainfield Greyhound Track to her home in Manchester, Connecticut.

Joyce Milne took in a 2-year-old dog in November. She and her husband, David, own a college preparatory boarding school in Williamstown, Massachusetts.

"With two setters and a poodle, it was not essential that I have another dog," she said. "But I was very taken. Charlie was so devoted, trainable and obedient that four weeks ago I got another greyhound. They've got so much love to give."

In Watervliet, New York, a magician named Peter Monticup was so pleased with 3-year-old Sylvan that he worked the dog into his show, ferrying props on stage. Aleitha Bower uses her greyhound to demonstrate for obedience classes at her dog-training school in Houston.

In Lutz, Florida, near Tampa, Becky and Brad Smeltzer had two dogs when they decided to take in a greyhound. Now they have six, all of which pile into a king-size waterbed with the couple at night.

"The first just peed back those lips in a smile and in three seconds that was it," said Becky Smeltzer. "The next had a leg injury and we were sure nobody would take care of her like us. Then came a brother and sister and my husband said they were just too cute to let go."

The Smeltzers said they were impressed with the docile nature of an animal they had seen only in a muzzle breaking out of a starting gate for a frenzied 30-second chase after a mechanical lure. They have placed more than 25 dogs in other homes.

The volunteers' efforts have resulted in the placement of more than 1,200 greyhounds since March 1982, though most of the place-

ments have been made in the past 18 months.

The dogs, mainly between 18 months and 3½ years old, were donated for unimpaired and ready to retire, according to Ron Walsek, founder and head of the Florida-based volunteer organization called REGAP, which stands for Retired Greyhounds as Pets.

The successful racers are retired by their fifth year; only the best are kept for breeding.

Although no exact numbers are available, breeders and veterinarians estimate that 8,000 to 10,000 greyhounds die each year by lethal injection or are used for animal research.

The National Greyhound Association in Abilene, Kansas, says it registers 24,000 racing greyhounds a year.

"There is another choice. They make wonderful pets," said Walsek, a horticultural worker. He and his wife, Jan, keep two greyhounds in a modest one-bedroom duplex.

Dr. Roger Barry, a veterinarian, has taken in two greyhounds and placed 40 from his animal clinic in Coon Rapids, Minnesota.

Through the ages, the smooth-coated, lanky but muscular breed has been popular because of its speed and hunting instinct. The greyhound was the pharaoh's pride in ancient Egypt, the badge of nobility in medieval England. For the past 60 years it has been the delight of pari-mutuel bettors in the United States.

Dog racing is a \$2-billion-a-year industry, the sixth-ranked spectator sport, drawing more fans than hockey. Annual attendance totals 22.2 million at 45 oval tracks in 14 states.

The industry has racing been slow to support the concept of greyhounds as pets. Inevitably, track owners say, they are criticized for difficult decisions based on economics.

"Dogs are put down for lack of a home. But there's two sides to it," said Mary Lynn McNeill of Lake Worth, Florida, a kennel worker who has adopted two greyhounds as pets. "A dog might live 30 to 40 dogs. From a business standpoint, when a dog doesn't make any money they can't hang onto them."

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

## A Legendary Look at U. S. Character

By Sandra Blakeslee

New York Times Staff

LOS ANGELES — In Illinois, driving around the house in low gear is said to cure a family member's illness. In North Carolina, if the first bird seen on New Year's morning is flying high there will be good health during the year. To professional folklorists, such beliefs are a window into the psyche and a revelation of national character.

"Folklore is not a matter of running down little wart cures," said Alan Dundes, who teaches the subject at the University of California, Berkeley. "It is a serious subject that deals with the essence of life."

Scholars at the University of California, Los Angeles, are compiling an encyclopedia of American superstitions and popular beliefs. Nearly one million entries, written on note cards, are being categorized and cross-referenced.

"Folk beliefs and superstitions are found among people all over the world and apparently have always been a part of man's intellectual and spiritual life, if not to say his residual thought and mental baggage," said Wayland Hand, professor emeritus of folklore and Germanic languages at UCLA. "Even with the advance of learning and the rise of education in most cultures, these ancient mental heirlooms persist and even flourish. The encyclopedia project thus documents an important aspect of human thought and activity."

Roger Abrahams, a professor of folklore at the University of Pennsylvania, says folklore deals with central truths, such as the distinction between clean and dirty, pure and impure. "People are protecting themselves as a group and as individuals from malevolent forces," he said. "In some societies it is witches. For Americans, it is germs."

Such central truths, folklorists say, are immutable; only the details change. A quarter of the



Frances Tally, Wayland Hand: A million tales.

American beliefs collected at UCLA were traced to considerably older, European roots.

"I did not expect to find so much of the old stuff turn up in modern collections," Hand said. "It's like finding new wine in old bottles." For example, he said, entering the door with the right foot first, a practice followed by many modern Californians, was popular among Germans in the 1700s. And hundreds of years ago around the house to cure a relative's illness, he said.

Contemporary events have also become the nuclei of folklore, Abrahams said. "We have a need to ratify one another's existence by having things to talk about that are of a risky or thrilling sort." Thus, after the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 from Athens, innumerable people claimed to know someone who was supposed to have been on the next flight out of the airport or who had just missed boarding Flight 847. "This is the equivalent of sitting around a campfire and making a circle against the night," Abrahams said.

Changing patterns of ethnicity, religion, occupation, class and migration have produced new genres of folklore in the United States — urban folklore, for example. These are expressed as "urban legends," stories about kidnappings from shopping malls, alligators in the sewers,

pets that are put into microwave ovens to dry and end up exploding, or grandmothers who die in the back seat of the family car while the family is on vacation.

There is also a kind of corporate folklore — none of it true, most of it reflecting a lack of trust in corporations: fear of devil worship at Procter & Gamble Co., or a tale making the rounds in Detroit about poisonous snake eggs found in the sleeves of clothes made in Taiwan.

"In terms of detail, these are purely American phenomena, but the attitudes they draw on are as medieval as you can get," said Abrahams, referring to belief in Satan and fear of competition — military and economic — from other countries and city-states.

Medicine has become the subject of many new entries to American folklore, in part because modern medicine is with us constantly. "So there is a lot of contemporary medicine around," said Frances Tally, an archivist of the UCLA collection. In short, what modern medicine cannot cure, modern folklore can.

For cystitis, there is a peeled onion in the sock and for high blood pressure a dose of garlic. Experts point out that, as in the case of garlic, which has been found useful in treating hypertension, many of these folk remedies contain a kernel of truth.

Tally said American folklore did not exhibit significant regional differences. In Pennsylvania, children are told that babies are found under rocks in the forest, while in Arizona the story is that babies are found under desert stones. The basic stories are the same. "I am firmly convinced that people all over the world think alike," Tally said. "And they have been thinking the same things for thousands of years."

In contrast to the almost structureless folk tale, Dundes said, many superstitions follow a formula. If a then B with an optional C. If you break a mirror, then you will have seven years' bad luck, unless you throw the broken pieces into a moving stream. If you spill salt, then you will have bad luck, unless you throw some over your left shoulder.

The meaning of these superstitions has often been lost to the conscious mind, Dundes said. "But," he added, "behavior doesn't exist without meaning. People would not practice customs unless they meant something to the psyche."

Stories that idealize strangers, such as tales of the Lone Ranger, reflect an American fixation with the unknown, the frontier. A manifestation of this is the space of 100 miles on extraterrestrial themes. The U.S. concern with signs and portents of what is to come — including the obsession with polling and survey research — reflects an orientation toward the future. And reinterpretations of such things as Halloween, which in Europe honors the dead but in the United States celebrates childhood, points to a national orientation of youth.

Americans are anxious about the future of nature and science's ability to control them. So Bigfoot, UFOs, astrology and the like will never die in the United States, scholars say. "It doesn't matter that Bigfoot doesn't exist," Dundes said. "Its role in our culture is to outsmart science. People need to believe in it."

In a sense, Abrahams said, American folklore highlights the American dream but the "American dream" we have a need to tell one another how dangerous modern life has gotten," he said. "And we need to seek out things that are threatening to us. We worry most that we won't be where something is happening."

PEOPLE  
'Dallas' Dispute Settled

Donna Reed will receive more than \$1 million in a settlement for her loss of the role of Miss Ellie in "Dallas," according to Michael Dunsen, her attorney. Reed will receive her regular salary of \$17,250 a week for the 1985-86 season and \$19,838 a week for the 1986-87 season. A request to halt production of the show was denied.

Reed sued Lorimar Productions for \$7.5 million for breaking her three-year contract after the company replaced her with Barbara Bel Geddes, who originated the role but dropped out of the series after undergoing heart surgery. . . . A Greek weekly magazine says it will be revealed next season that three characters on "Dynasty," the popular rival of "Dallas," were killed off in the terrorist shootout in last season's final episode. The weekly, Tachydromos (Postman), reported that Lady Ashley, played by Ali McGraw, and Luke, played by William Campbell, perished in the fire and that next season's shows, now filming in California, would have Prince Michael of Moldavia (Michael Prent) ascend to the throne after his father's death in the raid by a group of terrorists during the wedding of Prince Michael and Amanda Carrington (Katharine Oxborg). Final shots showed the well-dressed cast being mowed down by automatic-weapons fire.

Princess Anne, once referred to in the British press as "Princess Grumpy" and "Awful Anne," was toasted as "our true princess" by the Mirror on her 35th birthday. The tabloid, which once described the only daughter of Queen Elizabeth II as a sharp-tongued "sourpuss," praised the princess for her work as president of the Save the Children Fund. She spent her birthday Thursday off the coast of Scotland on the royal yacht Britannia with her children, Peter, 7, and Zara, 4, Buckingham Palace said.

Thousands of fans toured Elvis Presley's mansion in Memphis and visited his grave, leaving poems, flowers and photographs, to mark the eighth anniversary of his death. A week of tributes and events dedicated to the singer, who died at age 42 on Aug. 16, 1977, was centered

on a memorial service and candlelight march that began late Thursday. Fans from as far away as Japan, Australia and Sweden came to Memphis on the anniversary of Presley's death.

Isabella Rossellini, 32, daughter of the late Ingrid Bergman and the director Roberto Rossellini, has made her professional stage debut — a three-minute appearance in "Paris Bound" at the Berkshire Theater in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, playing a girl hopelessly in love with a man who marries another. A local drama critic said Rossellini, a model who has made movies in Europe, was "a little stuff and obviously scared, but performed well for a beginner."

Vernon A. Walters, the new U.S. representative to the United Nations, is seldom at a loss for words — in English, Russian, Dutch and eight other tongues. But he was defeated by Chinese. In Beijing, surrounded by U.S. diplomats who speak Mandarin, the retired Army general said: "China gives me an enormous inferiority complex." He recalled an encounter some years ago with a Soviet diplomat in Brazil who complained that Americans expected everyone to speak English. "Although it was quite true at the time, obviously I couldn't accept it. I said to him in Russian, 'Mr. Ambassador, that's a lot of nonsense' — the word I used was stronger — and that kind of staggered him. I stepped in for what I thought would be the kill and said to him in Russian, 'Mr. Ambassador you want to try Portuguese?' He wagged his finger at me and said, 'Walters, you may be good soldier but diplomat you are not.'"

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey has left for the United States to have a cataract operation on his right eye, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency said. An official statement earlier said that Ozal's condition was diagnosed during a visit to West Germany and that he was to have an intra-ocular lens fitted, which could not be done in Turkey. The operation will reportedly be done in Houston. President Kenan Evren named Kaya Erdem, deputy prime minister, to take over until Ozal, 58, returns to work.

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## HAVE A NICE DAY! BOKE!

Have a nice day!

## PERSONALS

CATHERINE, FORTINER, TA, MUSICIST ET JETAME, JUNE.

JENNIFER, JOYCE welcome to Europe. Luck, Rod.

FANOU HAPPY FIRST of many to come. Love you, Bill.

WILLIAM FRANK YOUR III. Call home! Not Emergency.

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